The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

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Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11.

THE PRESIDENT VISITS ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

The President accompanied by the members of the Cabinet, Hon. PRESTON KING, Gen. MUZZY and Mrs. PATTERSON, and other members of the President's family, made a trip this afternoon upon the *Pawnee*, Commodore DAHLGREN'S flagship. The party left at 5 o'clock and returned at 8 o'clock this evening, highly pleased with the trip and the hospitality of the officers of the vessel.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.

The trial of Miss HARRIS was mainly occupied to-day by a further reading of BURROUGH'S letters to the accused by her counsel. These letters continued in the same endearing tone until the Winter of 1862, when they became less frequent. In May, 1863, Miss HARRIS came to Chicago, and was employed by Miss DEVLIN, in her millinery-store, where BURROUGHS saw her frequently until shortly before his marriage. In September, 1863, Miss HARRIS received two letters, signed J. P. GREENWOOD, professing to come from an admirer, though a stranger, and proposing to meet her at a house which she afterward learned to be an assignation house. These letters were answered by Miss DEVLIN, for the purpose of finding out who wrote them, and the description given by the post-office clerk, of the person who called for the letters, caused Miss HARRIS to believe that BURROUGHS was their author, and was attempting to ruin her. Miss DEVLIN testifies with reference to the effect of this on Miss HARRIS as follows: "After September, 1863, when BURROUGHS was married, witness observed a great change in the accused. After she had received certain anonymous letters, she said it was certain it was BURROUGHS who wrote them. She became almost frantic, and did not know what she was doing or saying. She commenced crying, and continued to cry for two or three days. That condition lasted for many weeks. She was crying nearly all the time. About a month after that time, witness called in Dr. FITCH, of Chicago. Previous to calling the physician, witness had noticed that she slept but very little. Dr. FITCH prescribed and ordered that she must sleep late in the morning. One morning about daylight witness saw her dressing. She then came to the bed, stood over witness, who she thought was sleeping, and said, 'I have to leave you; I am sorry for it.' Witness caught her and said, 'Where are you going?' Miss HARRIS replied, 'I am going to have a walk on the lake shore.' She looked insensible, and seemed as if she did not know what she was doing. Witness put up her hand and held her around the neck; witness kept her in the house. That was late in November. Shortly after that she came into the yard one day with a large window brush, and struck my sister two or three times over the head, without any provocation whatever. One evening the accused was not very well; she called witness to the bedside and held her by the wrist, so that she could not get away. She seemed very strong. Witness remembers many instances when she would tear at books, clothing, and many things in the house—anything she could get h r hands on. In January, 1864, she ran at witness with a carving-knife; did not hear her sister make any remarks to call forth this. Witness held her by th shoulders; she then tried to leap out of the window into the street; had to open the door and let her go. Witness sent her sister after her. The accused went to the Tremont House, and there she went in. Witness could not get her to go home. Had to get Mr. HARRIS (not a relative) to go after her. On one occasion one of witness' sisters came to visit witness; this was about eight or ten days before she came to Washington. Her sister opened a handsome silk quilt to show it; the accused took hold of it and commenced to tear it to pieces. She said nothing; she seldom said anything when she was in this excitable condition. Witness took her to her room. She would cry out, "Let me out;" or she would spread all the preserves in the house over the carpets. When she was in an excitable way her strength was very great.

On her cross-examination, Miss DEVLIN testified that when the anonymous letters were received Miss HARRIS and witness compared them with BURROUGHS' letters, and came to the conclusion that they were all the same handwriting; Miss HARRIS said that BURROUGHS was a great rascal; witness said to prove it further, she would go and see Rev. Dr. BURROUGHS; witness went to see him; saw him, and asked him if his brother, A. J. BURROUGHS, was in town; he crossed the floor and came back; then replied that his brother was not in town; he had left for Washington last evening; he (Dr. BURROUGHS) asked witness if she was from Iowa; Miss HARRIS said to witness that she could hardly believe that BURROUGHS would be such a rascal; they had been engaged to be married and had corresponded for so long, and she thought so much of him, and he professed to think so much of her, and to think that he would attempt to bring her to an assignation-house—she could hardly believe him to be such a rascal. She was much excited and troubled. She looked wild and much excited, her voice trembled, and she was very nervous. She spoke a great deal about him being such a rascal. The clerk at the post-office told Miss HARRIS that the man who called for the letter was of medium size, weighed about 170 pounds, had a heavy black beard and pretty hand for a man of his size, and wore a jet ring on his finger. Miss HARRIS then said to witness: "That is the ring which I gave him." When we left the Post-office we were confident BURROUGHS was the man.

The two Miss DEVLINS are maiden ladies, Irish by birth, and now carry on the millinery business at Janesville, Wis. They are the principal witnesses for the defence, and probably know more about the motives and causes which induced Miss HARRIS to commit the crime of murder than any one else. Rev. Dr. BURROUGHS, of Chicago, brother of the deceased, was present in court to-day.

LAST OF THE NINTH CORPS.

Orders have been issued for mustering out the balance of the Ninth Army Corps. But little more than one division of the corps is left.

OUR REGULAR CAVALRY.

The regular Cavalry Brigade which has done such efficient service during the war, will probably soon be filled up to its maximum strength. The regiments are at present very much scattered. The First Regiment is in Texas with SHERIDAN, part of it acting as his body guard. The Second is at Winchester, Va., the Third at Little Rock, Ark., the Fourth with Gen. WILSON in Tennessee, the Fifth is at Cumberland, Md., and the Sixth at Frederick, Md.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. HANCOCK.

Gen. HANCOCK and Staff will remove their headquarters from this city to Baltimore on Friday or Saturday of this week, when the General will assume command of the Middle Department. The troops of the First Army Corps will be removed from Camp Stoneman to some point in Maryland, probably near Monocacy Junction. In a very short time there will be no troops in the vicinity of Washington but the bare garrison of the city.

GEN. HOOKER.

Major-Gen. HOOKER has reported to the War Department from New-York, and will at once assume command of the Department of the East, vice Gen. DIX.

GOV. LETCHER RELEASED.

Ex-Gov. JOHN LETCHER, of Virginia, who has been confined in the Old Capitol for some time past, has been released on parole to proceed home and remain there to answer the demands of the government. LETCHER had an interview with the President this forenoon.

A GRACEFUL WITHDRAWAL.

The announcement of the appointment of DANIEL KALBFUS as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania, was premature. His commission was made out, but, owing to a clerical error, had to be made out again. Before this was done, however, a new applicant appeared, in the person of Brig.-Gen. SELFRIDGE, late of the Twentieth Army Corps, and in favor of whom Mr. KALBFUS withdrew, in order that his services might be rewarded.

PARDONS GRANTED AND ASKED FOR.

There were seventy pardons granted by the President to-day, to persons coming under the twenty thousand exception. Seventy-five petitions were filed, but included in them are no persons of notoriety.

DON'T MEAN TO GIVE IT UP.

Assistant Commissioner FISK, of the Freedman's Bureau, now at Nashville, writes that rebels returning from their disbanded armies openly avow their intention to reëstablish slavery after the Federal forces are withdrawn from Tennessee. In general, no attempt is made by the white people to assure the blacks that slavery is abolished. As a consequence, the colored people in large numbers have left and are leaving their employers, and the latter made complaints to the commissioner that the negroes would not fulfill their contracts for labor. Gen. FISK attended a convention of about four thousand colored people where the subject of emancipation was discussed, and assured the blacks that their freedom was beyond doubt. The negroes were thus inspired with confidence that they will not be again made slaves, and promise to return to their late employers and resume labor.

FORD AND HIS THEATRE.

We were correct in our statement last night that the Secretary of War had issued the order to prevent a performance at Ford's Theatre upon representations that a riot or difficulty would result if the theatre should be opened. To-day Mr. FORD and his counsel called upon Mr. STANTON to learn what course should be pursued should he hereafter attempt to open the theatre. The Secretary declined giving an answer until he had submitted the matter to the President and Cabinet.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 11.

VISIT TO ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, whose flagship, the *Pawnee*, has been lying near Giesboro, received the President this afternoon with all the honor of prescribed for his official position. The President was accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General and Hon. PRESTON KING, Mr. GOODING, Marshal of the District of Columbia, Admiral SMITH, Capt. DRAYTON, Paymaster BAIGE, Gen. MUZZY, (the President's Secretary,) WILLIAM FAXON, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, Col. FORNEY, and a number of other gentlemen, together with ladies. The party took the *Geranium* at the Seventh-street wharf, and upon reaching the *Pawnee* were received by the officers in full dress. The President's salute was fired, the Marind Band played a national air, the yards were manned and all the ceremonies of a man-of-war were performed. The President then inspected the ship and the sailors went through their evolutions with the guns. An elegant entertainment was given by the Admiral, after which the party reëmbarked and took a short turn down the river, receiving salutes from the *Don*, the flagship of the Potomac flotilla, and several vessels of the squadron. Admiral DAHLGREN will now strike his flag, and the *Pawnee* will sail for Portsmouth, N. H., and go out of commission.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

During the last week there were released from prison-stations one Lieutenant, 84 non-commissioned officers, and 510 privates, making a total of those discharged by President JOHNSON of 43,391. There are now none but sick ones left.

AFTER THOUGHTS.

The *Constitutional Union*, of this afternoon, publishes an affidavit of JOHN P. BROPHY, who says he could have it proved, if time were allowed, that WEICHMAN is and always was a coward according to the words of his father; that since the trial closed he has admitted that he was a liar; that a short time before the assassination WEICHMAN introduced ATZEROTH to him as a particular friend of his, and that the same day he and ATZEROTH were riding on BOOTH'S horses. BROPHY says he can bring other and new witnesses to testify to his intimacy with ATZEROTH; that since the trial WEICHMAN told BROPHY that Mrs. SURRATT wept bitterly at the thought of JOHN going to Richmond, and implored him to remain at home, and not bring trouble upon himself and upon the family; that once while some men were at the house Mrs. SURRATT called JOHN, her son, aside, and said to him: "JOHN, I am afraid there is something going on. Why do these men come here? Now, JOHN, I do not feel easy about this, and you must tell me what you are about." BROPHY asked WEICHMAN if JOHN told him, and WEICHMAN replied that JOHN did not and would not tell her. Since the close of the trial WEICHMAN offered to give BROPHY a letter to President JOHNSON in Mrs. SURRATT'S favor, provided BROPHY would keep it a profound secret. BROPHY asked WEICHMAN to give him a similar letter to Judge HOLT, and he replied, "No, I will not write to him because I have no confidence whatever in HOLT." BROPHY further says that WEICHMAN had him summoned to testify to his character, and afterwards, remembering as BROPHY supposed, that the testimony would injure him, begged him (BROPHY) for about half an hour to leave the court, and brought some of the sub-officers of the place to urge him to go so that he (BROPHY) would not be placed upon the witness-stand. These and other things were sworn to by JOHN P. BROPHY on the 7th inst.

The *Constitutional Union* further says: Gen. HARTRANFT on Friday, wrote in substance as follows to the President, a short time before the execution:

"The prisoner PAYNE has just told me that Mrs. SURRATT is entirely innocent of the assassination of President LINCOLN, and of any knowledge thereof. He also states that she had no knowledge whatever of the abduction plot; that nothing was ever said to her about it, and that her name was never mentioned by the parties connected therewith."

MORE LOVE LETTERS.

An additional number of intensely loving letters were read in the Mary Harris trial to-day, and also several dated September, 1863, signed J. P. GREENWOOD, the latter requesting her as a friend to meet him at a disreputable house in Chicago. Miss DEVLIN, in whose store the accused was a clerk, testified to the crazing effect the base proposition had on the mind of Miss HARRIS, as well as the circumstances which induced the belief that BURROUGHS, whom Miss HARRIS killed, was the author of the letters.

NAVAL JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Maj. JOHN A. ROLLES has received the appointment of Solicitor and Naval Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy Department; and Secretary WELLES has appointed Surgeon PHINEAS J. HORWITZ as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department.

CONSUL APPOINTED.

Ex-Brig.-Gen. JAMES KEIRNAN, of New-York, was yesterday appointed United States Consul at Chin-Kiang, China.

PATENTS GRANTED.

One hundred and twenty-three patents were issued to-day by the Commissioner of Patents.

RESIGNATION OF W. P. DOLE.

The resignation of Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which had been before the President several days, was accepted yesterday, and this morning his successor—Judge D. N. COOLEY, of Iowa—entered upon the duties of that office. Mr. DALE was, several weeks ago, instructed by the President to visit certain Indian tribes, with a view to their pacification and removal to government reserves, but this mission he now declines.

SALE OF VESSELS AT KEY WEST.

Several vessels, lately attached to the East Gulf Squadron, were sold at Key West, on the 28th of June—among them the notorious yacht *Wanderer*. The squadron is rapidly being reduced to a small complement.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Views of a Refugee—How Affairs Look at Memphis—Feeling of the People on the Slavery Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, July 1, 1865.

Three years of absence, and again in Dixie. The same blue skies arch over us in the day, and sparkle in beauty through the night. There is peace! I go out into the city and mingle with the crowd on the corners of the street, listen to the words of the passers-by, converse with the man of business at his counting-house, discuss the present and probable future with the lawyer in his office, read the thoughts of the physician as he passes on his round of duty, debate important interests with the intelligent and grasping planter, and among them all it is admitted, there is peace. And I say there is peace, for I see not as in the days of my hegira an ardent young soldiery, mustering into ranks, nor hear the tramp of armed hosts hastening to distant battle-fields. Musket, rifle, sword, and cannon, are now only in the hands of soldiers who march to the notes of freedom. But is this a peace of exhaustion and force simply, or may we accept it as a peace carrying with it all the holy and subduing influences which gather around that word when used in its sublimest sense?

Habits of thought, political opinions, principles of action, the mould and growth of more than two centuries, are seldom unlearned or relinquished in a day. No conversion the result of force can harmonize opposing social and material elements, which for so many years have given distinctiveness and character to the two sections of the Union. The mind and character of a people receive too deep an impress from their institutions easily or quickly to be fashioned into new forms or directed into new channels. Slavery, in its mental, social or political influences, has not only intimate analogies to, but many points of identity with feudalism. The student of history will remember that the force and impress of feudalism remained a power in the affairs of Europe a long time after the institution as a distinct organization had passed away. It is not wise, then, in our approaches to that point where those likely in arms against liberty are to be reinstated in an unrestricted franchise, to disregard the lessons of the past, nor forget that the South has as yet but the ideas and education peculiar to the South. The sword has indeed won its victories. It remains to combat in another field and by other means all the elements that enter into the erroneous civilization of the South.

There has been no advance step taken by the South toward this civil consummation. The leaders of public action, the moral and political power of the South, accept only this—*the power and triumph of the Union arms*. Beyond this there is no acknowledgment, no concession. The South still belongs to the South. No government has the right to dictate to her a policy, and every foot of progress in the subjugation of the South was a violation of the constitution. The establishing provisional governments, they say, is an act of military power violative of State rights and the federal compact. These governments are popular because they are the channels through which the disenthrallment of the States is to be effected. Nothing is decided in the four years' contest but the simple matter of military puissance. State sovereignty, slavery and all kindred issues are as before the war. The government of Tennessee, offices and officers under it, are a usurpation to be trampled under foot when the people get into power.

Such is the grand outline of things social and things political in the subjugated States. They present space and material enough for years of angry debate and fierce agitation. Those who hold the great interests of the country in their hands, may well hesitate and wait the development of events before the final policy is decided upon.

Here come an opulent planter, a successful merchant, an astute lawyer. They are Democrats and Secessionists. We speak of the great question of the day. They are hopeful of the future, have no doubt but the Democrats will again get into power and rule the country. The votes of the South, with the Democratic vote of the North, would push the present dominant party out and give the government to the only constitutional party. My three friends are excited and shake their fists defiantly toward Washington when we speak of the present peace. Now we speak of the blacks. Bitter invective follows, "The black a man? What clause in the constitution gives the right to take my property from me? The Yankees—pestilent and interfering—we can take care of our own interests, d— um." A fourth gentleman joins us, direct from the interior of Georgia, in the neighborhood of Merewether County. "Well, what of the blacks in your State?" "Why we do not exactly think the negroes are free. They very generally remain on the plantations; sometimes they run away, but the Provost-Marshal puts them in jail, and when the masters go for them he gives them up when they are whipped a little and taken home again. We heard that Gen. GILLMORE had been removed in disgrace for issuing that order by which the negro should get wages for his labor. President JOHNSON is a Southern man and knows what we want. Negroes won't work when they are free." Three more from West Tennessee join us—planters. They are especially in a bad humor. Each has a large plantation. They have a great deal of trouble with their negroes; they are so impudent and insubordinate. "But, sirs, have you informed your blacks of their freedom under the law?" "No, not I, for I am not so sure about that in the end. When we, the Democrats, get the power, we'll go back to our constitution. BROWNLOW'S government won't do."

But what about the impudence and insubordination of your hands? Do they refuse to work, or threaten violence? "Oh, no; not that, but the rascals demand wages for their work." "What are your politics, gentlemen?" "We are Democrats, and believe in secession, and are opposed to violating the constitution, or making war on the sovereign States." I pass on, and soon meet with a friend with whom I have had daily intercourse in Alabama for twenty years. He is a clear thinker, and has so much of the man in his character, that he can reason dispassionately, even on all the topics involving the interests of the South. He tells me that the great question is still the negro question. It is such a wrong, the Alabamians say, to take away their slaves. The constitution gives no such power. They hope matters are not so desperate. They think it possible this blessed institution may not fall altogether; are exceedingly anxious for the poor negro, who may become a worthless vagabond. It is very cruel to release the slave; he cannot but be demoralized. "But what are your sentiments?" "My opinion is, that the South should rejoice at the freedom of the blacks, and coöperate with the government in its humane designs toward them. For myself, I feel a degree of pride and elevation that I no longer own slaves." Even in Kentucky, the *Times* can learn of but two live men. The people of this State are remarkable for a *muscular* mentality, and those whom I meet here from that State are certain that the constitutional amendment will not pass the Legislature—its passage would be a last violation of State rights.

Thus I learn the feelings of the slave States, southwest and south; the people think that in some way, through the aid of the Democrats of the North, by the unconstitutionality of the emancipation proclamation, by the power of the States over every municipal question and interest, slavery in spirit and profit, if not in form, is still to be preserved to the South.

It is not singular or strange, and yet it is both singular and strange, that these things are so. That slavery should maintain its power on the pride and passions of the South is no marvel; but that the logic of disastrous war and defeated rebellion has failed to instruct the *reason* of the people is marvelous, and appeals to the powers at Washington to make sure that their feet are not on the hot ashes of a partially smothered volcano, when the open assurance may be that all is peace and safety. I do not believe, however, that *physical* resistance to the government of the nation is at present intended. But the question of slavery unmet, no provisions for its total abolition embodied in the new constitutions to be adopted by the revolted States, how long before the Freedmen's Bureau, in its official action, would be limited to the property and territories of the United States, unless the military power of the nation intervened between State legislation and the interest and freedom of the blacks. I speak of the democracy. I myself am a Democrat, and am kindly disposed toward democracy, which I have ever been taught, should look the great interests of the Union. But when I see on every side evidences of combination between men in the North, and yet disfranchised men in the South to supplant the great issues of victory and plant anew the repasture of slavery, I cannot be silent.

I cannot learn that personal and sectional antagonisms as against the North, its people and the Union, have at all abated among the representative classes here. There are exceptions, and upon this noble few scattered through the South, ought our government to base its efforts in its administrative movements toward the restoration of a revolted people.

E. FOWLER.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Provisional Governor—Unjust Charges against Gen. Hatch—The Fourth of July.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 8, 1865.

The people of South Carolina are rejoiced that at length they were favored with a Provisional Governor. The impression prevailed to a considerable extent that the government had decided to let this State remain out in the cold, but now all will admit that President JOHNSON is by no means disposed to withhold civil government from this State any longer than such a course would be for the best interests of the people. When the dispatch was received announcing the appointment, Mr. PERRY was at his house in Greenville, this State. He is expected to be in Charleston in the course of a few days. The appointment of Mr. PERRY to the position meets with the universal favor of the citizens. He is a native of South Carolina, and graduated at the bar in 1827. He has been three times a candidate for Congress, and has identified himself with many leading political movements. He has always been a strong Union man, and no one doubts that under his direction all will go well with the State.

Collector MACKEY has temporarily established his office in the South Carolina Bank building, on Broad-street. As yet he has appointed only a few assistants, although it is understood he will complete the list in a day or two. People who a few weeks ago would not look at Dr. MACKEY, are now getting on their hands and knees to him, and begging him to give them offices. The Collector is very cautious in making his appointments, and no fears need be entertained that any but the right men will be tendered offices. At present the duties are light. Only one foreign vessel has come into this port since the 1st inst.

Gen. GILLMORE came up from Hilton Head last Wednesday. He was accompanied by Brevet Brig.-Gen. WOODFORD, Brevet Brig.-Gen. KILLBURN, and others of his staff. On Thursday the party proceeded to Orangeburgh. While there Gen. GILLMORE visited the Orphan Asylum, and gave orders to have that institution supplied with provisions from the Post Commissariat. Gen. GILLMORE was well received both at Orangeburgh and other places on the line of the railroad. The party returned to Charleston on Friday, and that night took a steamer for Hilton Head.

Gen. HATCH, our District Commander, has recently been made the subject of much unjust and severe criticism on the part of one or two correspondents writing to a New-York paper. He is charged with affiliating with the secesh, engaging in cotton and rice speculation, and various other absurdities which it is not worth while even to mention. Every one who is acquainted with Gen. HATCH knows very well that he is an officer who would not compromise his military reputation by engaging in matters that would afford the slightest pretext for a charge like that to which reference has been made. Your correspondent was here when Gen. HATCH took command of the district, and has been here nearly every day since. I have been a witness to his soldierly and administrative abilities, and will say that he has performed his duties as District Commander to the satisfaction of all. The charge that Gen. HATCH is partial to the secession element among us is a base fabrication, as is also the statement that he is interested in rice and cotton speculations. It would be well for these writers who labor so assiduously to defame Gen. HATCH to remember that there are other writers who will do him justice.

The Fourth of July passed off in a very quiet and orderly manner. There were no disturbances of moment during any portion of the day, although it was feared by the timid that riots would occur between the whites and blacks. National salutes were fired at morning, noon and sunset. In the morning the troops appeared on parade, and in the afternoon the colored people held a meeting at Zion Church, at which speeches were made, and the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation read. Numerous excursions were indulged in on land and water, and in the evening fireworks were set off in various portions of the city. Business was generally suspended.

Active efforts are being made by citizens of the place to provide for the wants of the destitute poor, a large number of whom are scattered about the city. This is a matter which cannot receive too early attention. Unless immediate aid be given, painful results will ensue.

The Second Battalion of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Regiment (DURYEA'S Zouaves) are now on duty at this post. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York Regiment has gone North.

The steamer *Kankakee* sailed for Hilton Head last week. She had on board Mr. R. J. ANDROS, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, whose mission here was to arrange custom-house affairs.

The weather in Charleston is dry and hot. The thermometer indicates 94 and 96 in the shade, and in the sun, 120. There is much sickness among the colored population. We have had no cases yet of yellow fever, and, if the Quarantine regulations are observed, we may hope to pass the season without a visit from that dreadful epidemic. WHIT.

FROM KENTUCKY.

A Trip on the Ohio—Peculiarities of Western Boats—Rapid Eating—Gen. Sherman at Louisville—Banquet and Speeches—His Visit to His Veterans—Mustering Out—Hot Weather and the "Fourth" Celebration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, July 7, 1865.

After a hurried visit to the fair "countree" bordering the Hudson, I find myself back again in Louisville. Slight change has marked the interval here, save the camping round the city of some three or four corps of SHERMAN'S invincibles, and the going up of the thermometer a score or so of degrees. As "war's alarums" are now over, and the huge pressure upon columns, made by the mighty events of the Spring months, has sensibly lightened, I may, perhaps, venture to put down a note or two of travel, that may attract a transient interest, in the absence of battles, sieges and surrenders.

A Summer trip on the Ohio is a veritable joy, especially if it happen to be, as mine was, a first one. I made it between Louisville and Cincinnati, a distance of 150 miles, in the good steamer *Gen. Lytle*. This vessel is one of four belonging to the United States Mail Line Company, plying between these two cities. The names of the other three are the *Major Anderson*, (of Fort Sumter celebrity,) the *Gen. Buell*, and the *United States*. This last is a new vessel, and from the epithets, "splendid," "magnificent," "palatial." and so on, that the papers hereabouts lavish upon her, one is made aware that she is regarded as something quite extraordinary and marvelous. She is a large and fine boat, and, compared with others on the Ohio, an elegant one; but, compared with several on the Eastern waters, she is a very plain, commonplace craft. Compared with the colossal *St. John*, that conveys her one thousand passengers from New-York to Albany, in midsummer time, she is a pigmy; her architecture is rude, her furnishing and appointments rustic. I wish that some genii, such as used to carry castles through the air in the olden time, would transport thus the *St. John* from the Hudson to the Ohio, that people going to sleep in the *United States* might wake up in the *St. John*, some pleasant morning, to be astounded at the magical wonders that would burst upon them. For this latitude and these waters, however, it must be owned that the *United States* is a very creditable craft.

A stranger to the Western boats is much struck on entering them for the first time. The deck of the boat, only a few feet from the water, is all open and exposed. The boiler, furnaces, walking-beams, all the machinery are here, everything open to the eye. The engines are usually high-pressure, and keep up a stunning clatter and noise. Before and aft the boilers, which are near the centre of the boat, the freight is deposited. In the after part are the berths or bunks of the steerage passengers, and dingy, repulsive looking receptacles they are, which few humans would wish to creep into, if left to their freedom of choice The draught of water in these vessels being rarely more than four or five feet, there is no cabin, where, as in Northern boats, the meals are provided, and spacious berth accommodations furnished for sleepers.

On the deck above are the state-rooms, and between these, running along the centre of the intervening space, the table is ranged and the meals discussed. An open space of a few feet separates the state-rooms outside from the railing, running the whole length of the boat. Here the passengers gather to enjoy the cooling breezes and the diversified scenery on the river. The *United States*, like the *St. John*, has a second-tier deck devoted to state-rooms; but this is rare on these waters. Owing to the little water these vessels draw and the abruptness of the banks, they require no docks nor wharves to perform their landings. These are found neither at Louisville nor Cincinnati, while all along the river the steamer is laid alongside the bank, on occasion, or runs bows on the shore, as an Indian would run his canoe, a plank is thrown out, passengers are landed and taken aboard, the boat backs off and moves on, the whole operation being performed with hardly less dispatch than facility. The sight, to me, was very curious.

The fare on this line, at present, is ridiculously low. Two dollars from Louisville to Cincinnati, *including* a state-room and two meals—dinner and supper—the distance being 150 miles. This brought to mind the old "opposition to imposition" rates on the North River, when the impecunious passenger exulted in his "fifty cents and found" fare from New-York to Albany. In fact, opposition has brought the fare down here, as it was wont to do there. The *St. Charles* and *St. Nicholas*, boats belonging to a rival line, put their fare half price, and the old line was obliged to meet them on their own ground. I remarked to an intelligent officer of the boat I was in, and who had been on the river twenty-five years, that the "line," at the present rates, would hardly find much margin for profits. "Possibly not," he replied, "but the company can stand it, I guess, for a while. The business done is large, and they have cleared during the rebellion a matter of two millions of dollars." I don't doubt the statement at all. The exigencies of the government demanding huge transportation of men and army stores for the four years past, will explain it. In fact, all public carriers on great thoroughfares have realized enormous profits for the period mentioned. Surely, the lucky bodies which have reaped such golden harvests out of Uncle Sam's distresses, should be brimfull of loyalty and patriotic ardor.

I have spoken of the two meals thrown in on the two dollar trip from Louisville to Cincinnati, but I have not spoken of the rapidity with which the said meals were made to disappear by the fast eaters who surrounded the boards. I have seen some swift eating in my day, but it needed a trip on a western steamboat to get a perfect idea of what man can do at dispatching a meal in the briefest possible time. Of those who sat down to table, it is no exaggeration to say, that half rose from it, having finished their dinner, soup, fish, flesh, dessert and all, in from five to seven minutes. It seemed a race as to who should be done soonest. BASIL HALL, Mrs. TROLLOPE, CHARLES DICKINS, drew their pictures of American rapid eating from their travels on western waters, no doubt, and their stories, on this point at least, are no slanders. We should reform this vice, for such it really is. And whether the truth come from enemy or friend, it is the truth none the less, and would work a world of good were its wholesome teaching only pondered and practiced.

Gen. SHERMAN came down from Cincinnati on Sunday evening last in the *United States*, reaching here Monday morning. A body of Louisville citizens escorted him to his quarters, the house of Mr. OSBORNE, of the Louisville *Journal*. Several of the escort were persons of hitherto rebel proclivities, the advent of peace changing then, no doubt, into ultra Union men, which is an encouraging sign, and now-a-days no rarity. A reception was given Gen. SHERMAN at 1 o'clock at the Court-house, the welcoming speech being made by that "peace at any price" democrat and fossilized Copperhead, Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, who, at the Chicago Convention, voted the war a failure, whether *his* bestowing loud-sounding praise on this occasion on the man who had done so much to demonstrate and make the war a success, or whether the heat of the weather or unseasonableness of the hour made the audience small and unenthusiastic, it is certain such was the case. Of the few present, most were soldiers.

Gen. SHERMAN'S remarks were manly, sensible, pertinent and patriotic. I have not happened to see him before this visit. He is a better looking man than I expected to see. His face does not wear that sharp, stern, almost scowling expression which most of the portraits before the public persist in giving it. It is a pleasant and seemly enough face, with decided intellectuality stamped upon it, and when lit up with a smile, as it often is, looks genial and attractive. The General is, moreover, a fair speaker, expresses himself in terse, pointed, comprehensive language, and understands the art of stopping when he is done—an art which some otherwise sensible speakers never learn.

In the evening the citizens gave the General a banquet in Masonic Temple. The attendance was fair, though not full. Ten dollars a ticket for admission helped, no doubt, to lessen the number of guests. Gen. SHERMAN made a short, strong speech, full of loyal and lofty sentiments. Excellent speeches were also made by Gens. BLAIR, LOGAN and PALMER, and by Mr. PRENTICE, of the *Journal*. The staunch Unionist and upholder of the government, Senator GUTHRIE, presided at the feast. The occasion, on the whole, was a very pleasant one.

Gen. SHERMAN devoted most of the Fourth to visiting the camps of his weather-and-war-beaten veterans, just without the city. He found plenty of enthusiasm here, whatever he found elsewhere. This was the commander's last visit to this honor-deserving army previous to their being disbanded. The visit was full of deep and pensive interest. These heroes will soon go back to their homes, rejoicing in the peace their stalwart arms have so signally contributed to procure. The sincerest greetings of the people will welcome them home. The country saved by their constancy and valor will delight to do them honor.

Gen. SHERMAN left here for Nashville on Wednesday morning. He will return here on Friday, and leave at once for his home in Ohio.

The town is alive with the soldiers, waiting for their discharge. The men of bronzed faces and blue uniforms meet you at every turn. Comparatively freed, as they are, from restraint, and with temptation assailing them at every step, scenes of disorder are rare. They conduct themselves as self-respecting, order-loving citizens should. They will soon be dispersed among their quiet communities, and will settle down soberly and earnestly to the varied industries of civil life. They will disappoint the croakers who have been predicting all manner of lawlessness and confusion from the letting loose of these disciplined bands on society. Their very discipline will impress subordination to law—their character as good soldiers will guarantee their character as good citizens. Let all who have given heed to prophets of evil, in this matter, dismiss their fears.

The heat for the last three days has been sweltering. The thermometer has pressed closely on 100° for most of the time. Without this, not much of a celebration here would have marked the "Glorious Fourth." At the "fair grounds," three miles out of the city, some enterprising individual got up a hermaphrodite celebration, in which a bag-race, climbing a greased pole, and such like intellectual feats, were interspersed with several oratorical displays. Several thousand entered these grounds at 25 cents a head, and got a terrible wilting. The "darkies took to the woods," two or three miles out, marching thither in procession with banners, &c.—the first instance of the kind, on this day, at least, that Louisville has ever seen or tolerated. They celebrated "de bressed day" exultantly and uproariously, and had a time, spite of the heat, or perhaps partly in consequence of it, full of enjoyment. They had the best speaking and the most respon-ive and enthusiastic audiences. FRED. DOUGLASS was expected, but didn't come. In his place was J. M. LANGSTON, a colored lawyer of Oberlin, represented as a perfect Cicero of eloquence, and so the DOUGLASS' absence left no oratorical chasm after all. This simple people, however, are easily pleased, and are not prone to criticise the speaker that gives voice to the jubilant feelings which just now throb within them. Sunstroke did its work, in some cases fatally during the day. If the day has been one of special joy everywhere, it has been one of suffering and disaster too. To shun crowds and celebrate the day in shady seclusion and calm praises, seems to be the most sensible way. C. V. S.

OUR POPULAR LOAN.

Another Five-Million Day—Large Proportion of Small Subscribers.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 11.

JAY COOKE reports subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan to-day to the amount of $5,100,400, including the following among the largest:

First National Bank of Boston	$200,000
First National Bank of New-York	500,000
Ninth National Bank of New-York	421,000
First National Bank of Cincinnati	200,000
Second National Bank of St. Louis	205,000
First National Bank of Baltimore	1.5,000
Third National Bank of Baltimore	50,000
First National Bank of Indianapolis	80,000
Fourth National Bank of New-York	1,000,000
First National Bank of Paterson, N. J	100,000
First National Bank of Richmond	100,000
Second National Bank of Providence	150,000
Charter Oak National Bank of Hartford, Conn.	80,000
National Bank of the Republic, Boston	100,000
Brewster, Sweet & Co., Boston	150,000
Smith, Martin & Co., New-York	125,000

Number of individual subscriptions 3,078.

Military Convention.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 11.

A convention of the Adjutant-Generals of the loyal States met to-day in the Senate Chamber of the State House. Gen. N. B. BAKER, of Iowa, was chosen President. The roll of members present was called as follows: Adjt.-Gens. S. Hogsdon, of Maine; Head, of New-Hampshire; Washburne, of Vermont; Schouler, of Massachusetts; Mauran, of Rhode Island; Morse, of Connecticut; Russell, of Pennsylvania; Berry, of Maryland; Pierpont, of West Virginia; Lindsay, of Kentucky; Baker, of Iowa; Anderson, of Kansas.

Communications were received from the Adjutant-Generals of Indiana and Wisconsin, regretting their inability to be present, in consequence of urgent public business at home. A dispatch from Adjt.-Gen. BISHOP, of Arkansas, stated that he will reach this city to-night. A letter was read from Adjt.-Gen. COWAN, of Ohio, regretting his absence, accompanying which was a copy of the militia law of that State, and statements in relation to its working.

Col. HENRY LEE, late of Gov. ANDREW'S staff, in accordance with an invitation, read a carefully prepared paper upon a militia system, showing the results of an examination of the views of the founders of the republic, and of military men since that time, and making various recommendations growing out of the experience during the present war.

Gen. LINDSAY, of Kentucky, moved the appointment of a committee of five, to memorialize Congress on the subject of a general militia law. Gens. LINDSAY, WASHBURNE, ANDERSON, RUSSELL and BERRY were appointed as said committee.

Gens. ANDERSON, HODSDON and PIERPONT were appointed a committee relative to the appointment of the Adjutant-Generals of the several States as pension agents.

Gens. SCHOULER, MAURAN and LINDSAY were appointed a committee to procure from the War Department the muster-rolls, or certified copies of such rolls, to be deposited in the Adjutant-Generals' offices of the several States.

The convention adjourned to Wednesday, at 9 A. M.

Collegiate Convention.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 11.

The second National Convention of Commercial Colleges organized to-day. Thirty-two cities in all the loyal States are represented. E. S. FOLSOM, of Albany, was President, and S. S. PACKARD, of New-York, Secretary. A citizens' reception was given to the delegates this evening at Bryan Hall; Mayor RICH presided, and the address of welcome was made by Hon. E. C. LARNED, of Chicago. The business of the convention to-day was formal and preliminary.

Extensive Poisoning—Murder, Robbery and Retribution.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 11.

During the last few days thirty persons in the eastern portion of this city, and nine in Newport, Ky., were poisoned by eating cheese. None of the cases proved fatal.

The newspapers publish details of the murder of a woman and child by three robbers near London, Madison County, Ohio, last week. The owner of the premises, accomp

THE TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS.

Third Day's Proceedings—Mental Condition of the Accused—Interesting Testimony and Arguments.

From the Washington Republican, July 8.

The court met at 10 o'clock. The room was densely crowded long before the hour of opening. At 10:25 o'clock Miss Harris entered the court-room, leaning on the arm of D. W. Voorhees, one of her counsel. She was shown to a seat at the green table, by the side of Mr. Vorhees, and was surrounded by the other attorneys for her defence.

The prisoner was attired the same as usual, and sat with her vail over her face. She was accompanied by Mrs. Abey and the Misses Devlin.

The people in attendance, as spectators, are of a much better class than usually attend capital cases in this court, growing out of the facts, first, that a handsome young lady is upon trial; and secondly, because she shot and killed the man she loved; hence the deep interest manifested, which is intense, notwithstanding the heat of the weather.

George H. Walker having been sworn, testified that he was a member of the Metropolitan Police. Thought he recognized Miss Harris; thought she was not as fleshy as when he made the arrest. On the 3d of January last witness was called upon to go to the Treasury; met Justice Handy, who requested witness to take charge of prisoner; remained there half an hour with her, and then took her to jail. Saw the pistol. It was handed to witness by Mr. Handy.

Question by Mr. Carrington—State what conversation you had with her, and what she said?

Mr. Bradley objected to the question in that form. After some discussion the objection was waived.

Witness resumed: Had never seen the lady since her arrest. When witness went into the room in the Treasury, Miss Harris was walking up and down the passage, with her hands to her face and in her hair. A carriage was ordered and I put her into it and accompanied her to jail. For some time nothing was said by prisoner. The first thing she did say was that she had no friends here, it was in reply to a question put to her by witness. She said she had been in Washington on one occasion before, but finding Mr. Burroughs had left the city she returned home. When near P and Fifth-streets she said, "I will tell you all about it." Witness replied he did not want to hear about it. In the room in the Treasury Department, Miss Harris requested witness to telegraph to Miss Louisa A. Devlin, Janesville, Wisconsin. Witness asked her what he should telegraph. She replied, "You know what to say." I sent the following message:

I have arrived in Washington, shot Burroughs. Come on immediately, or telegraph.

(Signed) MARY HARRIS.

Near F-street she said she did not ask sympathy for herself, but for her family. This man (Burroughs) had ruined her; had caused her to be driven from her home and her friends; had seduced her, and had taken her to a bad house in Chicago; and that she had told him if he did not comply with his promises she would have revenge, at the risk of her life; and that she had procured the pistol in Chicago, and came to that determination; had arrived here that morning, and had accomplished the object which she came for. By this time we arrived at the jail gate. She seemed very weak and feeble and in great distress. Witness had to support her from the gate to the jail. All the way to jail she seemed much distressed. She did not speak of times on which those wrongs had been committed by the deceased. She wept bitterly on the way to the jail.

Cross-examined—As near as witness could remember he had given the exact words which Miss Harris said. He advised her to say nothing to any one and select her counsel. At the jail-door she told witness if he would wait awhile she would explain the whole matter to him. Witness told her he did not want to hear any thing. Was confident she said Burroughs had seduced her and taken her to a bad house in Chicago. She did not say when or what time it happened. Witness thought she said she had told him about it a year ago. She said nothing about the time that she procured that pistol. Witness first communicated that information before the coroner's inquest.

Hon. Hugh B. McCulloch testified that he recognized the prisoner, Miss Harris, on the 30th of January, when Burroughs was killed; had an interview with the prisoner. Witness thought a police officer was with them during the interview, though he may have left during the interview.

The conversations on the part of Miss Harris was chiefly by exclamations. Witness put very few questions to her; thought the first question which Miss Harris asked was, "Is he dead?" Went out and returned a short time after with the information that he was dead; she was very much excited and said, "Why did I do it?" Put some questions to her in regard to her acquaintance with Mr. Burroughs; she informed witness that she had known Mr. Burroughs for many years, and had been engaged to him; asked her if Mr. Burroughs had done her any other injury than a violation of his engagements; she exclaimed, with great excitement, "*He has not.*" Witness put the question, "Are you a virtuous girl?" She answered, "*Yes, as God is my witness.*" She said she had come to Washington for the purpose of prosecuting Mr. Burroughs for a breach of promise of marriage; witness saw the pistol; witness thought she was in the office about fifteen minutes; eight or ten minutes after Mr. Burroughs died; witness accompanied her to the carriage; engaged a carriage for the purpose of having her taken to the prison.

Cross-examined—Had never heard her name mentioned before that day; knew Mr. Burroughs after he came to Washington; Mr. Burroughs became a clerk in the bureau of which witness was the head in the year 1863.

Miss Harris was deeply excited. She seemed to be in despair and frenzy. As witness came in the room she fell upon her knees and put her hands on his coat. She was laboring under great excitement. She did not shed tears, but was very pale. Her whole manner was striking and impressive. Her answers were direct and explicit. She seemed to be perfectly overwhelmed at what occurred. When she said she was a virtuous woman, her manner was peculiarly impressive. She said: "My God, how much I loved him! how could I do it?" Witness remembered that when he went before he said to her: "Now, for the last time I leave a wounded real grief and sorrow, and have seen how discreet it is from that reprehended mean of the sex." Witness subsequently had an interview with her in jail.

Witness thought it was the next morning he took Sister Mary down to the jail with him. Mrs. McCulloch, witness, and Mr. Beale, the jailer, were in the cell with the prisoner. Witness went down to see if she needed any assistance, as Mrs. McCulloch had taken a great interest in the case. She still seemed excited, but not so much.

Question by Mr. Bradley—State whether, from all you have seen and heard of Miss Harris, you are able to form any judgment as to the condition of the prisoner's mind—whether you believe she was then capable of acting as a responsible and responsible being?

Objected to by the District-Attorney.

Mrs. Rhodebrake, sworn—Witness was acquainted with the deceased, who occupied the adjoining desk, and recollects on the day of the homicide the prisoner came to the door, opened it and looked in. Mr. Burroughs was sitting at his desk writing. She appeared excited, as if she was looking for some one. Witness thought she wanted to see some one, and was about to go to the door. Don't remember the time; thought it was a little past one o'clock.

Mr. Wilson, Assistant District-Attorney, said that the objection to the question of Mr. Bradley was on the ground that it called for an expression of an opinion. It was the duty of the jury to determine as to the state of mind under which the prisoner was laboring at the time the homicide was committed. The mere opinion of the witness who saw the prisoner was not admissible, as he was not an expert. Mr. Wilson read from 5 Selden, page 375; De Witt *vs.* Bailey, Allen's Massachusetts Reports, volume 2, page 511; Commonwealth *vs.* Clark & Fairbanks, 1st volume of Leading Criminal Cases, page 111.

He said none of the authorities went so far as to govern the mixed question of law and of fact. No questions have been allowed which were so general as to cover both law and facts.

Judge Hughes, for Miss Harris, said they did not propose to examine the witness as an expert. They were not going to ask his opinion as to the sanity or insanity of the prisoner. They propose to ask the question, "What was the state of her mind, in his opinion?" There were exceptions to the general rule. He read from several authorities, among them exceptions to the rule read by the District Attorney. The inquiry for this court will be what has been the ruling of the court heretofore. He referred to the case of Sickles, and said Robert J. Walker, a witness, after having given his statements of the fact, was allowed to give his opinion as to sanity.

Mr. Bradley, (for Miss Harris) stated that the objection was in direct opposition to the the practice here. In the Traverse case, this question was settled. It was against all rule to exclude the conclusions of a witness after he made his statement of facts. He read from a number of authorities to sustain his argument.

Mr. Justice Wylie said the Court acknowledges that evidence of this kind is admissible. As a general thing, persons who have had an opportunity to form an opinion, though they are not experts, are competent to give an opinion. In this particular case, Mr. McCulloch states he never before saw the lady. He speaks of her frenzied and excited manner, which may all go to the jury to be considered by them. On account of the witness never having seen the prisoner before, the Court ruled that the question should not be asked.

District Attorney Carrington announced that he would here close the case for the government.

The court here took a recess for fifteen minutes, and Miss Harris was taken from the court-room, leaning on the arm of Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

At 1 o'clock the court reassembled, and the accused was led into court by Mr. Voorhees.

Wm. W. Danenhower, for the defence, having been called and sworn, testified that he resided in this city in the Spring of 1863; witness was acting Fourth Auditor; knew Mr. Burroughs; he was assistant to witness during part of the year 1863; knew his handwriting. (Witness was here shown a large bundle (some 92 letters) and stated he recognized them as in the handwriting of Mr. Burroughs, except one, which it was said was written with his left hand.)

Mr. Bradley said he would now read some of these letters, to show the relationship existing between the prisoner and Burroughs, and to show that insanity was produced by the relationship being broken off. The first letter was dated Nov. 1, 1853, and was without any signature. Mr. Bradley stated that the letter was a very kind one—from a gentleman to a little girl twelve years of age, Miss Harris.

Mr. Carrington said he had not yet read the letter, but he could see for what purpose it was offered. It was to show the relationship existing between the parties during 1858, and to trace it down to show that it culminated in an engagement of marriage, subsequently broken off.

By Mr. Harris—Not broken off, but he went and married another woman.

Judge Hughes said they proposed to prove by this bundle of ninety-two letters, extending from November, 1853, to August, 1863, an unbroken correspondence establishing the most intimate relations of betrothal. The letters were of that character so usual between engaged parties. Deceased became interested in this lady when she was ten years of age. He took charge of her, he being a full grown man and a merchant in business. He trained her up with the understanding that she was to be his wife when she became of age. We expect to show that he was married, and that the announcement of his marriage was the first notice which she (Miss Harris) had, to terminate the relationship, except certain anonymous letters which they would show were from him, (Burroughs,) proposing to her to meet him at a house of assignation. They would show the disappointment, shame, shock and mortification was such as to unsettle her mind, and that at the time of the homicide she was laboring under such a state of mind.

Mr. Carrington understood the purpose of offering the letters. He wanted the gentleman to show some proof of insanity, to lay some foundation, and show that she was insane at the time.

Judge Hughes said he would be glad to be instructed as to a better mode of proving insanity than by showing that the deceased perpetrated wrongs upon her more than human nature could bear. Was it not right to show that the prisoner moved and lived only at the bidding of the deceased? He trained her up, took her by the hand and presented her to his own relatives as his affianced wife. And a short time before his marriage with another lady he attempted to betray her (the defendant) by enticing her in a house of prostitution, and there make her the victim of his lust, and thus set up a defence against any suit for breach of promise which she might bring. If there ever was a case of insanity arising from disappointed affections this certainly was one. Your honor will perceive that these letters become evidence to show the cause of her insanity. Judge Hughes thought it was but a question of the order of proof.

Mr. Voorhees said, after the able argument by his associate counsel, he would not occupy the time of the court long. No question required so much care as that to show the state of the mind at the time of the act. It certainly is one of the proper provinces of the court to hear all the circumstances of the case. I will say in the presence of the learned prosecutor and of the court that there is not a single author but what sustains the position occupied by us here to-day.

This court sits here as an inquisition to ascertain the condition of the mind of this poor girl. We propose to connect these ninety-two letters with the fact they finally produced. If the gentlemen for the prosecution say causes of this kind (referring to the letters) do not produce insanity, I commend him to the first principles of the A, B, C's of mental philosophy. There is no cause so prolific to ruin woman's mind as the causes produced here to-day, and shown in these letters. For seven long years this man Burroughs was weaving a net about this poor girl's mind, and when by his marriage with another woman her affections were torn asunder, she was completely prostrated.

We will show by these letters the hopes that he had built up in her breast, and then deceiving her. Not only deceiving her, but attempting to blast and ruin her. Was not this enough to produce insanity? This man who had bowed her to the very depths of sorrow—this poor girl, who had never thought of him but in kindness and in prayer—this girl never wronged him, but loved him with all depth and fondness of woman's nature, and then to have her hopes crushed. Was not this enough to produce insanity?

Secretary McCULLOCH tells us when he went in the room she fell on her knees and said: "Oh, God! why did I kill him? Oh! how I loved him." Does the murderer and assassin fall on his knees and implore God for mercy on his victim, as this poor girl did when she met the Secretary? We stand here to-day and say that BURROUGHS owned that the many wrongs and injuries which he inflicted on this poor girl made her commit the deed.

Mr. Voorhees spoke about twenty minutes, in an eloquent manner, and made such an impression on his hearers that many were moved to tears.

Judge Wylie said: The Court cannot but acknowledge that we have a sympathy for the prisoner, but we must not lose sight of those landmarks of the law. The letters which are proposed as evidence, some of them are so long before the homicide that they could hardly be admitted, unless some fact was established to show her insanity at the time—1858.

The Court thinks you ought to be confined to the acts, and not go back to the past history and all the letters which have passed between them. So long as you can trace this insanity back you are entitled to go with the letters.

Mr. Bradley stated that the matter would come up in a different form at another stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Bradley then proceeded to read the depositions from Burlington.

Charles H. Peck, a lawyer in Burlington—Knew the defendant Mary Harris; knew her well; she stopped at witness's house much of her time; she was of slight frame, nervous nature, generous and affectionate to her friends; her intellect was good, and she was a smart, lively girl; was a pleasant companion, with a smile always on her countenance; last time deponent saw her was in the jail in this city; her eyes had a wild look; she had a wild look, horrible to behold; would not have recognized her by her conversation had he not heard her voice; her smile and happy disposition were all gone; knew A. J. Burroughs; had no personal knowledge of his relationship between deceased and Miss Harris; saw him with her often; Miss Harris is about 21 years of age; she was much liked by her associates on account of her gentleness and lively disposition.

Mrs. Phelps: Resides in Burlington; know the defendant, Mary Harris, for nearly ten years; visited deponent's family almost daily; she was nervous and excitable; warm and affectionate in her nature; last saw her in jail in Washington, D. C.; in conversation in the jail she talked very strangely; she would break off in the middle of a subject and commence another; this was quite different from her former manner; knew Burroughs; knew he visited her; had seen many letters she received from him; had heard her read passages from them; she was loved and esteemed by those who knew her; her sole motive and object in life was to please Burroughs, and he appeared to exercise an influence over her.

Mrs. Mary Jane Winton—Knew Miss Mary Harris well; she came to deponent for advice in all her matters; she never manifested any desire to increase her acquaintance, especially among young gentlemen; this witness accounted for by her being engaged to Mr. Burroughs; there was something of a dash and brilliancy in her conversation; she was pure in mind and in heart; knew A. J. Burroughs; was introduced to him by Miss Harris; had some knowledge upon that subject; learned it from Mr. Burroughs and from Mary; frequently saw them together; in 1861, when Mr. Burroughs visited my house, he said that he and Mary were engaged, and on account of objection of her parents, he could not visit her at her own house; the engagement was frequently spoken of, both by Mr. Burroughs and Mary; on the second occasion Mr. Burroughs visited my house he said he did not wish the woman he was to marry to be a clerk in Chicago, and he had brought her back to prepare for the marriage, which would take place in about three weeks; saw the ring on his finger which he said Mary had given him; he said the ring was placed there with a wish; he wore it upon his little finger of the left hand; she was much esteemed by all who knew her; Burroughs was master of her heart and her affections.

Mrs. Hall testified that she knew Miss Harris; she was punctual and regular in her attendance at church; in disposition she was warm, ardent and very affectionate; her health in mind and body was good; the last time deponent saw her was when she left for Chicago, in June, 1863; a short time previous to Mary's departure for Chicago he called at deponent's house and requested to see her; she was held in highest esteem by those with whom she associated; Burroughs exercised unlimited control over her; he directed her and guided her.

When our report closed, (3 o'clock,) District-Attorney Carrington was engaged in making his argument as to the admissability of certain questions and answers in the depositions. The argument will probably occupy the remainder of the day.

The Letters from Burroughs to Miss Harris.

The following are fair average specimens of the letters produced in the course of the trial on Monday:

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Nov. 1, 1858.

DEAR LITTLE MOLLIE: You must not think that because this letter dates from the West it comes from some of your *Fairfield* friends, or from your friend *Hull, of Birmingham*, who sent you his picture; neither must you look to the end of it for a signature to determine who its author is, for there will be no signature to it, except incog. If the handwriting is any guide to its author, or the place from whence it dates, you are welcome to the information it conveys; or if you recognize the (here some word is torn off) hereby inclosed as one of a kind with which you are familiar, and surely you have heard enough of them to know. You must not be much at a loss to know its author, but further than this I cannot help you.

I will just here remark that you must not say anything to Mrs. ALEXANDER about receiving this letter from me, for if she should know that I had sent you a letter you know what she would do—kill me; so if you have any regard for your friend incog. you must keep whist.

I like to think of you, dear little MOLLIE. I like to talk with you. I like to write to you, and I like to like the merry little friend who is the subject of so many likes, and I would like to be liked by the same, and I believe we have a sort of agreement to that effect, havn't we, MOLLIE?

The letter covers four pages, and is closely written It is signed "Incog."

Another is dated "Eddyville, May 11, 1859," and addressed to "Dearest Little Mollie," and signed "Yours, affectionately."

The next, "Eddyville, April 28, 1859," and addressed to "My Dear Mollie."

The next is dated "Des Moines, April 18, 1859."

Some ten or twelve letters were read to the jury. Each covers four pages of closely-written manuscript. They are full of love and kind advice. All through the letters he speaks of how happy he will be to come to his "dear MILLIE, take her on his knee, and receive her kisses." He advises her as to all her personal matters, and frequently refers to her wild and playful disposition.

Another is dated "Thursday, June 30, 1859," and commences as follows:

DEAREST GIRL: I promised to write you during the present week a long letter. As I commence it I can't say how long it will be further than that it shall be as long as is practicable from me to make it.

I received your favor of the 25th duly and gladly. You know not how it soothes my many griefs and disappointments to receive a kind, long, warm-hearted letter from my doubly dear, sweet little MOLLIE. I had forgotten about those long dresses. I will believe you always like to write me whenever opportunity permits you, and that the satisfaction afforded arises from a sincere regard for your friend.

That causes might arise to diminish that regard I must think possible, with my knowledge of the human heart, and I might say particularly of woman's heart, but you repudiate all such ideas. You think woman's heart unchanging, especially your heart. I will not dispute your claim to enduring affection, invulnerable to the attacks of malice from my enemies or from mere surmisings of unworthiness on my part or slight causes of offence, and I do hope there will never be anything in the future between us to disprove the idea. And I, dear MOLLIE, shall not get "spunky" very easily; although I confess I am somewhat sensitive as to anything that looks like a slight from any one, particularly from any one in Burlington, where I know I have so many bitter enemies to manufacture feeling against me.

And you are thinking of the fun you are to have on the Fourth. Shall I tell you of some I would like to have? I would like to be alone with dear little MOLLIE somewhere where we could stroll off to some sequestered place in the shade of some friendly woodlands, and together sit and talk over the past and enjoy the presence of each other's affection; where no obtruding eye would sap the sweetness of our mutual kisses, and no unwelcome voice would violate the sacredness of unbroken commingling of words and hearts; wouldn't you?

This letter covers six pages, and is without a signature.

The next is a long letter, covering eight and a half pages. It is dated Monday, Aug. 22, 1859, and commences:

"Oh, my dear little Rosebud." [By this letter it seems that he had just received the picture of the lady (Miss H.) He says:] "O, howly St. Peter! what am I to do. My head grows giddy, and divil a bit I can sa. Me hands fly up above the head of me. Me fingers stick right out sidewise. Me hair stands on end. Me eyes stick out so far ahead of me, I can only touch them wid my cane, and I go runnin' up the strate and back again like mad.

You know, Darling, when a person is bitten by a venemous snake his skin assumes the color of a snake. If an abominable snake has such an effect on a man is it strange that when bewitched by the sweetest-looking Irish girl that ever lived should become an Irishman? Who wouldn't be an Irishman; who wouldn't be anything to be the recipient of such a favor! O joyous surprise! Glad source of delirious joy! Many times had I longed for your picture and let my imagination dwell upon the receipt of, but durst not ask you for it for reasons I will give you it we ever meet.

Really, MOLLIE, as I returned from the Post-office after receiving it I felt so light I could with difficulty keep the ground; I could scarcely avoid flying; I wanted to button everybody I met and show them what I had. O! that beautiful picture—beautiful! beautiful! beautiful! and my beautiful, beautiful MOLLIE." The letter closes, "With a cart-load of kisses I bid you adieu."

At 3 o'clock, the hour at which our report closed, Mr. BRADLEY was still engaged in reading the letters to the jury.

The West Roxbury Tragedy.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED PERPETRATOR OF THE HORRIBLE CRIME.

From the Boston Herald, July 9.

On Sunday, the 18th ult., the whole community were startled by the discovery of a horrible murder which had been perpetrated in the quiet town of West Roxbury, the dead bodies of two children, ISABELLA N. JOYCE, aged fourteen years, and JOHN S. JOYCE, aged twelve years, being found in a piece of woods upon the estate of Mr. THOMAS MOTLEY. The children had left the home of their mother in this city on the Monday previous, for the purpose of visiting some woods in Roxbury, and had probably wandered out of their way.

In the woods where their slain bodies were found there were indications that they were innocently engaged in weaving wreaths of oak leaves and in gathering moss when the fiend encountered them, and after foully outraging the girl, murdered both to cover his already hideous crime. All the circumstances of the terrible affair are, however, too fresh in the minds of our readers to need a further recital of them. It gives us pleasure to chronicle the fact that the supposed perpetrator of the deed, a young man named JOHN STEWART, belonging to West Roxbury, was yesterday afternoon taken into custody.

Immediately after the discovery of the murder, every means was instituted to bring about the detection of the inhuman wretch. Not only were the authorities of West Roxbury upon the alert, but the police authorities of our own city entered into the investigation with their accustomed zeal. Some three weeks since Col. JOHN KURTZ, the Chief of Police, received information to the effect that JOHN STEWART was the guilty party, and that he had confessed his guilt to certain parties. The chief at once set about the task of discovering STEWART'S whereabouts, and, together with Detectives BENJAMIN HEATH and WILLIAM K. JONES, visited the house of an aunt of his in West Roxbury, where he was said to have called on the night of the murder—June 12—with one of his hands cut, and with his clothes covered with blood. Inquiry was made, but the aunt denied all knowledge of the suspected party's whereabouts. Day and night since that time the chief and his detectives have been at work to gain information relating to the affair and to STEWART, and a few days ago it was learned that he had enlisted in the army, and was at Fort Independence.

On Wednesday last, the 5th inst., the officers went down to Fort Independence, but from the erroneous description could not recognize the man they wanted. Yesterday afternoon, Detectives HEATH and JONES made another visit to the fort, accompanied by a boy who knew STEWART, and when the troops passed them, the lad pointed out the right man.

Through the courtesy of Major HUSTON, the commandant of the post, STEWART was at once delivered into the custody of the officers and brought to this city. The party arrived up between 7 and 8 o'clock, and the alleged murderer was committed to the Tombs, upon a warrant previously issued by Justice WORTHINGTON, of Dedham.

STEWART is an accomplished bounty-jumper, and has followed that rascally business some time. He is said to have enlisted seven or eight different times, sometimes under different names. At Fort Independence he enlisted in the Twentieth Regulars, June 16, under his own name. He denies all knowledge of the crime, and when spoken to about it said, "I am bad enough, God knows, but I was never bad enough to commit a murder." He says he has ample evidence to prove where he was at the time of the murder, and to establish his innocence. He acknowledges to having enlisted and deserted once, and says his greatest fault is drinking.

The Chief speaks in high terms of the courtesy shown by the officers of the fort, and desires to publicly acknowledge their kindness.

The accused says he is twenty-two years old and that he was born in Ireland. He has a mother living in Pennsylvania, and an aunt in West Roxbury, as above stated. He is of small stature, weighing 145 or 150 pounds, has a light complexion and wears a light moustache and whiskers. He is not a dangerous looking person. He will probably be taken to Dedham Jail, as the offence was committed in Norfolk County. The officers feel quite positive that he is the guilty party.

The aggregate amount offered for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder is $5,500—the town of West Roxbury having offered $1,000, the citizens of that town $3,000, the City of Boston, $1,000, and the citizens of Ward Eleven, $500.

Horrible Wife Murder at Sigourney, Iowa.

From the Muscatine Journal.

Sheriff MERRIAM, of Keokuk County, came up on the Western train yesterday, with a man named W. J. ALLEN in custody, who was arrested on a charge of killing his wife at Sigourney last Tuesday. When charged with the crime Allen denied his guilt, and said it was done by two strange men while he was working in the field. Circumstantial evidence was strong against him, however, and he was arrested and taken before the magistrate, who bound him over for $10,000 to appear at the next term of the district court, which, being unable to pay, he was started off to jail at Oskaloosa—there being none at Sigourney—under charge of the Sheriff. They had hardly gone over eight miles ere they were overtaken by a large number of the citizens of Sigourney, who demanded the prisoner, swearing they would hang him on the spot. The Sheriff gave them to understand that he would shoot the first one who laid hands on the prisoner. After considerable parley, the mob consented to disperse if ALLEN was taken to a stronger jail than the one at Oskaloosa, fears being entertained that he would escape. The Sheriff promised to take him to the Muscatine County jail, when the crowd seemed satisfied.

The whole party then turned back to Sigourney. They had not gone more than half-way, however, until the mob spirit again broke out, and fresh attempts were made to seize the prisoner; but the firmness manifested on the part of the Sheriff, and ALLEN'S promising to make a full confession, quelled the mob.

ALLEN then confessed that after dinner he went to work in the field, leaving his wife asleep on the bed, but soon returned to the house, and taking a single-tree, went to where she lay, and with it beat out her brains. He gives as his excuse for this heinous crime, that he was engaged to be married to a girl fifteen years of age. He thought he could kill his wife and get out of the scrape by charging it to some one else, and then settle down with his new wife.

After this confession, the Sheriff and his prisoner were permitted to go on their way unmolested. At Sigourney, however, the Sheriff took the precaution to procure the services of several militia to guard the prisoner, which he retained until he reached Washington.

ALLEN now denies his confession, and says he made it only because he was compelled to. There is no doubt, however, in the minds of the citizens of Sigourney that he is the guilty man.

The prisoner now lies in jail at this place, where he will remain until the next term of the district court at Sigourney. He is a man of middle age and rather fine appearance. He was married to his deceased wife some fifteen years since, and apparently lived happily with her during that time. He had no children.

Remarkable Scene in a Court-Room.

A MOTHER AND SON AVENGING AN OUTRAGE.

From the Albany Argus, July 10.

Much excitement was created at Greenbush, yesterday, by the shooting of a prisoner in the Police Court-room. On last Friday afternoon two girls, named ANN and BRIDGET BURNS, went to the woods, a short distance from home, to pick berries. While thus engaged they were seized by four men, who outraged them. Soon after the crime became publicly known LEWIS MAJOR, aged forty years, and his son, were arrested and recognized by the girls as two of their assailants.

While the examination was in progress, the prisoners, MAJOR and his son, sitting beside each other, near the Justice, PATRICK BURNS, a brother of the girls, appeared at the door. He was armed with a revolver and knife, and had come with the determination of taking summary vengeance upon the destroyers of his two sisters. He opened the door a few inches, and, taking aim, fired at the old man, the ball taking effect in the fleshy part of the forearm, about three inches from the elbow, coming out at the wrist. MAJOR jumped up and cried out, "I am shot! catch that man!" pointing toward young BURNS. The excitement was now intense. The crowd rushed in, while BURNS was more fierce than ever to finish the work he had determined to accomplish.

To add to the frenzy of the crowd, the mother of the girls now made her appearance as an accomplice of her son in the work of vengeance. The two then rushed toward the prisoners, the son with a revolver and knife, the mother with a hatchet, which she had until now concealed about her person. She aimed a blow at the elder MAJOR, already suffering from his wounded arm, cutting him badly; it might have proved fatal but for the interposition of ex-constable JOHN SCANLON, who interposed in time to break its force. Determined to complete the work now begun, young BURNS fired another shot at the same man, taking aim between two officers who were standing near him, the ball this time passing through MAJOR'S thigh.

The crowd had now largely increased, all deeply sympathizing with the mother and son. A rush was made for the prisoners, with the intention of lynching them on the spot. The cry for vengeance from the frenzied mother and infuriated brother was taken up, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the officers removed the prisoners to a place of safety. In the confusion, young BURNS got at the younger MAJOR, and, some say, made an attempt to stab him. JOHN SCANLON caught BURNS, and accused him of having the knife, which he denied, but it was afterward taken from his pocket.

Seeing that the force there was insufficient to guard the lives of the prisoners, word was sent to Capt. HAGADORN, who immediately proceeded to the scene with three officers, and speedily restored order. The younger prisoner had fled for safety, and now sent to the police to say where they could find him. He was arrested, as was also Mrs. BURNS, the mother of the unfortunate girls, and her son and the two MAJORS were taken to Troy at 7 o'clock. The mother of the girls was in so crazed a state that it was deemed necessary to handcuff her, and even then she had to be placed in a cart and held by three men.

We learn that the elder MAJOR was formerly an engineer on the Hudson River Railroad. He was discharged from the road about a year ago, for abandoning his train below Poughkeepsie, and leaving the fireman to run it through to New-York. He has a bad reputation for morals. The son is known as a bounty jumper, and a fellow of low habits and base associations. They deny the crime of which they are charged.

Another Indian Butchery.

ANOTHER WHITE PARTY ASSAULTED AND KILLED—NAMES OF THE VICTIMS.

From the Sioux City Telegraph.

Through the politeness of Mr. HUTCHINSON, clerk of the steamer *Yellowstone*, we were furnished the following particulars of the murder of ten men by the Indians on the Upper Mississippi:

The steamer *Yellowstone* left St. Louis on the 20th of March, and arrived at Sioux City on the 31st. On the 19th of May landed at Union and put off troops. May 28, landed at the mouth of the Marine, or town of Ophir. At this place heard the account of the murder of the whites by a party of Blood Indians. The North Pegans, South Pegans and Bloods constitute the Blackfeet nations. The Bloods, the smallest tribe, number about 350 warriors. The difficulty originated with the Bloods last Winter, by some whites killing two of the tribe who had stolen horses. On Monday, May 23, a party of five bloods were at Fort Benton, South Pegan Camp, when a white man recognized one or more of them as parties who had stolen horses from him the past Winter.

At night the camp was surrounded, three killed and one wounded; the other escaped. This is one version. The other is, that the whites, when in a drunken frolic, attacked the Indians, killing some of them and throwing their bodies into the river. This is probably true.

One of the men, who must have been an eye-witness or participant, asked Mr. HUTCHINSON if he had seen any bodies floating in the river, and at the same time referring to a comrade, saying, "we sent them below, didn't we?"

The Indian that escaped is supposed to have fallen in with a band of 180 warriors, known to be between Sun River and Fort Benton. On the afternoon of the 25th of May, a party of ten men left the mouth of the Marias, crossing the country, not more than three miles, for the purpose of rafting logs down to build a warehouse, the timber having been cut previously by eight of them; left camp at 2:30 P. M., with a wagon and three yoke of oxen; an hour after two more left on horseback to join them. Between 4 and 5 o'clock sharp firing was heard for fifteen minutes—then all was quiet.

Those remaining at Ophir could hear the attack, and prepared to go out, when a hunter, returning to camp, reported having seen from the hill a large party of Indians fighting with the whites. Three scouts left the camp, and after proceeding about two and a half miles, found the body of one N. W. BURROUGHS. Deeming it unsafe to proceed any further that evening, they returned to camp. On the morning of the 26th a party of men started with a wagon to find the dead bodies of the others and bring them in. The bodies were all found and brought to camp and buried in one grave, side by side, with a stake placed at the head of each, with the name of N. W. BURROUGHS, who was formerly of Iowa, and was one of the proprietors of Ophir; the names of the others are George Friend, Abraham Low, James H. Lyons, Henry Martin, Frank Angerine, Franklin Friend, George Alley, George Andrews and James Pirie, (colored.) Two or three of the above were said to have been engaged in the murder of the Bloods.

The number of Indians engaged was supposed to be about two hundred. They immediately left for their camp near the British line.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS AND SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 41, 46, 52, 53, 54, 73, 79, 80, 96, 114, 118.

At 12 o'clock the cases of The American, Atlantic & Pacific Ship Canal Company, Gale *et al., vs.* Schneider; Graham, &c., *vs.* Dorsmus; Hamilton *vs.* Randolph; Carroll *vs.* Good; O'Reilly *vs.* Good; Tillinghast *vs.* Weed and others; Gale *vs.* Schneider; Squire *vs.* Gilman; in re the petition of J. H. Mason; Murcn *vs.* Whitney; Ackraid *vs.* Whitney and Newton *vs.* Tyrrel, will be called.

Justice G. G. Barnard is sitting at Chambers and Special Term, Supreme Court, during the month of July. Justice Sutherland will sit at Chambers and Special Term during the month of August.

Judge Cordozo sits at Chambers and Special Term of the Common Pleas during the present month, and Judge Brady will occupy the same position for the month of August.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The first case tried was one of grand larceny, alleged to have been committed by John Simmons, an intelligent young man of not over 25 years of age.

Jeremiah Ward, officer of the Tenth Precinct, testified that on Sunday morning, 2d inst., he heard a cry at the corner of Chrystie and Hester streets, and found the prisoner on the stairs, one flight below the lady's room who gave the cry; on the prisoner's person there was a revolver loaded and some skeleton keys; near him on the stairs was a club; a pair of low shoes was under the window; prisoner had on a pair of boots; no one claimed any thing prisoner had in his possession.

Margaret Whitman, a very gesticulating witness, testified that prisoner took the key out of her door; she held him by the leg; in her room was a bureau, six dresses, and other articles.

Cross-examined—First saw prisoner in her room, as he was going out of the window; she held him as aforesaid; he took nothing out of the room; she was too smart for him (laughter); she cried aloud on first seeing him; prisoner dropped the key under the window; she knew nothing about the shoes but supposed they belonged to an accomplice; never saw prisoner before.

The counsel for the accused stated that being unaware that the case would be brought to trial so soon he was unprepared to introduce witnesses.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years and six months imprisonment in State Prison.

The next case was also one of grand larceny, committed by James Creagan.

Jane Wallace, residing at No. 274 Water-street, testified that she saw the prisoner take a bundle of money out of the pocket of Lawrence Ward, who was lying on a bed in the house of Mrs Driscoll, who keeps a house of prostitution; Ward had been in the house two nights; he had his clothes on; it was about 6 or 7 o'clock on the 22d of June.

Lawrence Wood, a longshoreman prior to entering the army, testified that he first saw the prisoner at the house aforesaid; when there he had over a hundred dollars stolen; Creagan and himself went up stairs and had some whisky; he fell asleep on the floor, and on waking up found the money gone; was mustered out of the service at Hart's Island; never recovered any of the money.

Cross-examined—Was at the house one day and two nights; was not drunk on going up stairs with Creagan; did not go to sleep until about fifteen minutes after drinking; accused prisoner of taking the money because he had drugged him.

Mary Jane Wallace recalled—The aforesaid house is known as the Philadelphia House; did not go up stairs with prisoner and Ward.

Cross-examined—Lived in Albany two years; saw Wood count his money the first night; there was about $250.

Zabriskey Mullen, officer of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he arrested the prisoner, who then denied the charge.

Cross-examined—Creagan was drunk when the arrest was made; searched his person and the house, but found nothing.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in State Prison.

Alexander McLeod was next tried for stealing two gold watches from the rack of the jewelry establishment of Roswell D. King, No. 22 Fourth-avenue.

Complainant testified that on the 23d of June he left the establishment a short time, and when he returned the watches were gone. They were valued at $200.

Abagail King, sister of the last witness, testified that she was at the store aforesaid; the man who stole the watches came into the store about four o'clock; while she was going from the lower end of the counter to wait upon him, he left and ran across the street; she did not see enough of the prisoner's face to identify it; she spoke to two young men standing near the door to follow him; they did not return.

Cross-examined—Saw the prisoner until he turned the corner and went out of sight; could not identify his face; he had a slight moustache; did not know the young men by the door; a carman going by stopped his vehicle and pursued the prisoner.

John Ackerman, a coachman, testified that he saw a man run out of the store whose appearance he noticed; followed him down Seventh-street, but lost sight of him on Sixth-street; procured an officer and conducted him to the spot; saw and pointed out the man previously seen; he had on a different hat; thought the prisoner at the bar was the one from his dress.

Cross-examined—The two men with the prisoner at the time of his arrest had black clothes on; at the time of pointing out the prisoner the officer wanted him to get somebody who knew him better than he did.

Wm. J. Cummings, officer of the Fifteenth Precinct, testified that on the 23d of June, the carman apprised him that something had been stolen: he accompanied him to Holt-place, where he pointed out the prisoner coming out of a dining saloon, who went into a liquor saloon opposite, and came out with a different hat; when arrested prisoner said he was not the person; would know the two men accompanying the prisoner.

Cross-examined—Saw nothing like passing anything between the three men.

Owen McManus, called by the defence, testified that he was a member of the same regiment as the prisoner; they had been in the city four or five days prior to the arrest; on the day aforesaid, in company with the accused, they went from Bleecker-street to dinner at a saloon in Holt-place, where the arrest took place.

Peter Dwyer, testified that he was in company with the accused on the day of his arrest from 11 o'clock until the arrest was made; they were at Raymond's dining saloon about half an hour.

John McSairley, keeper of a saloon in Holt-place, testified that the aforesaid persons came to his place and then went to the dining saloon,

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Charles Depall pleaded guilty on an indictment for grand larceny, for taking a watch and two coats, of the value of $250 from Adolph Reiss. Prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Mary Clancy pleaded guilty on a like indictment, for stealing a watch, chain and handkerchief, valued at $155, the property of George Budd

Treasury to check any material advance in Gold, from the accumulation of Gold Customs in the Treasury Office. And while we are not sanguine of a very large export movement in August and September of Cotton and Breadstufis, it is safe to say that the weekly clearances from this and other ports will gradually improve as the Summer advances; first, because of the reopening of trade free from all embarrassing restrictions, to whatever old Cotton may be in the South; and secondly, from the hastening to market of the large reserves of old grain in the West, because of the flattering results of the new harvest.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and Miscellaneous goods have been decidedly heavy, having amounted to $4,063,598, against $4,394,000 same week last year. Gold, to-day, ranged from 139½@140; same day last year, 270@275.

On the Stock Exchange this morning it transpired that the weak Railway market of last night was owing to the discussion of the Summer Dividend of the Erie Company. The prominence of the stock of this company affected the whole market, pending the rumors that the declaration or character of the dividend, *because of the immediate position of* Mr. DANIEL DREW, *a Stock Exchange Director of the Company, was doubtful or problematical.* Such rumors would seem to have been at least premature, if not unjust to the President and other Directors than Mr. DREW, of the Company, if not to Mr. DREW himself, as the stock, after going down to 77½ ₱ cent., and carrying most of the Railway list with it, rallied in the afternoon 8@3½ ₱ cent. We are not advised that any conclusion on the subject of the dividend has been arrived at, beyond the well-ascertained fact that over four per cent. net has been earned for the Common Stock on the large and successful business of the past six months. And the hope may be indulged, if not the assurance, that the immediate rate of division of these profits to the Stockholders will be determined by the Directors without reference to the position of any one or more of their number—or their interested Stock robbing advisers—in Wall-street.

At 4 o'clock the whole market was firm, after the fluctuations of 2@3 ₱ cent. on the Railways throughout the forenoon. The Government Stocks were steady, and the Miscellaneous list upward on Quicksilver Mining, Canton and Atlantic Mail.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	97¾	97¾	N. West Pref	62¼	64½
U. S. 5-20s	105¾	106	Ric & Island	109¼	110¾
N. Central	95¾	96¼	Fort Wayne	93¼	93¾
Erie	77	80¾	Chamb'rsb'g Coal	44	44¾
Hudson	110	111	Quicksilver	61	63¾
Reading	98¾	99¾	Mariposa	13¾	13¾
Mich. Southern	64¾	66¾	Canton	47	47½
Illinois Central	137¾	136¾	Atlantic Mail	157	157½
Mich. Central	103¾	103½	Pacific Mail	275	275
Pittsburgh	69¾	69¾	Ohio Certificates	26¾	27
Northwest	29½	29¾	American Gold	140.8	139¾

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	106½	Chatham	125
America	130	Bank of the Republic	103½
Phœnix	100	Bank of N. America	105
Tradesmen's	120	Irving	106
Dry Dock	110	People's	109
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Nassau	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Commercial	93
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	St. Nicholas	100
Ocean	86	Importers' & Traders'	105
Mercantile	125	Park	110
American Exchange	112	Central National	102
Pacific	150	First National	205

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Lack & West'n Bonds	122
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	103½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102
N. Cen. 7s, conv., 1876	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	92
Erie 1sts, ex d., '82	103½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ext'd	92
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1883	99½	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	97½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	83	Galena & Chicago	103
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	90	Galena & Chic. 2d M. ex.	94
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, M	77	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	110
Hud. R. 7s, 1st mort., '60	103	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	102	Hud. R. Cen. 2d mort.	102
Mich. Cen. 1sts & 8s, '82	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	103½
Chi., B. & Q. 8s & c. 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	93
Mich. So. 7s & c. 2d. Mtg.	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	84
Ill. Cen. 7s & c., 1875	104	Cleve. & Pitts. mort.	70
Alton & T. H. 1st mort.	87	Mess. & Mo. R. Guar. M.	90
Alt. and T. H. 2ds, Inc.	70	Chi. & Alton 1st mort'g.	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	36	Mil. & St. P. 1st mort.	79
Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	83	Marietta & Cin. 1st mor	80

The recently elected Board of Managers for the Illinois Central Company organized in this city to-day by the election of Mr. J. M. DOUGLASS, of Chicago, one of their number, and for ten years past of counsel for the company, as President, in place of Mr. WILLIAM H. OSBORN, who declined a re-election. The retirement of Mr. OSBORN from the Presidency, after eleven years' arduous service—often as severely perplexing through the embarrassments of 1857-'58 as it was eminently successful in its later years—had been known to his friends for some time past. The new board to-day declared the usual half-yearly Cash Dividend of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Road, and an extra Scrip Dividend of 10 per cent. out of the proceeds of Land Department, to represent an equal sum of Canceled Land Mortgage Bonds paid off with the cash proceeds of Land Sales since the previous Scrip Dividend. The following are the official Resolutions of the Board:

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting, held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of cancelled bonds scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

The Fourth National Bank, on its quarterly statement of July 3, shows:

In United States securities	$7,708,200
Loans and discounts	8,308,844
Legal tender	4,711,989
Due from Banks	332,120
Specie and other bank notes	122,569
Miscellaneous	138,629
Total	$20,382,341
On Capital	$5,000,000
Profits	437,586
Deposits, net	13,449,460
Circulation	1,560,045
Dividends unpaid	4,250—$20,382,341

The quarterly return (July 3) of the Tradesmens' National Bank shows:

In U. S. Securities	$1,676,443
Loans and Discounts	912,629
State and City Stocks	193,000
Banking House	150,000
Due from Banks	222,885
Legal Tender	835,679
Specie and Miscellaneous	114,943
Total	$4,105,579
On Capital	$1,000,000
Profits	359,890
Circulation	374,425
Deposits net	2,268,697
July Dividend	102,496—$4,105,579

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $7,843,383; for customs, $391,000; on account of loan, $835,000; payments, $6,843,776 67; balance, $40,487,067 65.

The *Toledo Blade* has the following additional particulars of the recent important Railway consolidation from that City to the Mississippi River, heretofore but briefly referred to:

"We have already announced the organization of this corporation, being a consolidation of the following companies, to wit: The Toledo and Wabash Company, from Toledo to the Illinois State line; the Great Western, from State line to Illinois River at Meredosia; the Toledo and Quincey, from Meredosia to Camp Point; and the Illinois and Southern Iowa, from Clayton (on the Toledo and Quincy) to Hamilton, opposite Keokuk. This consolidation of these companies went into effect on the 1st inst., and the onerous work of arranging and systematizing the operations of the new organization is being pushed forward with all the energy and skill for which its officers are distinguished. It may be some days before all the details of the new arrangement are reduced to complete order, but the delay will not seriously embarrass the traffic of the line.

From Camp Point to Quincy the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway runs on the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, in common with that company, and at Quincy connects directly with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road to the Missouri River. At Keokuk connection is made with the Keokuk & Des Moines Road.

It is expected that an improved running connection will very soon be secured with the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road at Springfield, whereby traffic between Toledo and St. Louis will be greatly facilitated. The distance between the two points by this route is only 458 miles, being 67 miles shorter than any other.

The distances from Toledo to the connecting points on the Mississippi River are as follows:

Toledo to Keokuk	475 miles.
Toledo to Quincy	499 miles.
Toledo to St. Louis	458 miles.

The great importance of this arrangement will be appreciated by all who have any knowledge of railroad affairs in the West, and will be seen by any one upon examination of the map. We venture to say that it is not equaled in importance by any similar movement in the Western States. Opening a direct unbroken line from the most western point on Lake Erie to the Mississippi, a distance of four hundred and eighty-nine miles, of uniform gauge and without change of cars, it furnishes facilities for business between those waters far superior to any other route, and presents the longest continuous line of railroad under one management in the United States.

At Logansport, Ind., this trunk line has an important feeder, in the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington line, extending to the Mississippi at Burlington, a distance of 288 miles. An intimate running connection is secured on this route, and a heavy and increasing traffic is expected from it.

We may well congratulate Toledo upon the consummation of this important arrangement. Its bearing upon all the interests of our city can only be estimated now, and will not be appreciated until the increased facilities thereby furnished for trade and commerce between this point and the illimitable West are developed and felt.

The Subscriptions to 7 3-10 Loan received at the Fourth National Bank this day amount to $1,100,000; and at the First National Bank, $500,000.

American Securities in Germany.

A letter from Altona, near Hamburgh, Germany, dated June 24, 1865, as published in the *Evening Post*, refers to American Securities abroad thus:

"It is highly gratifying to observe here a daily increase in the price and popularity of our stocks. While all other securities are depreciating, only United States stocks seem to gain ground. The largest amount of business done in these securities hitherto was last week—one person having bought the enormous amount of five hundred thousand dollars for himself, beside being a permanent holder to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. The price on Thursday was the highest yet reached, being 73; they are now at 70, standing firm. Large investments are made in these stocks, and a very good reason for it, as at present rates they will pay about 8 ₱ cent. interest—a price not to be had in any other equally safe investment.

The Germans are a thrifty and a safe calculating people, ever choosing the safest and best markets for their products, whether money or goods, and they seem to be, now the war is over, perfectly satisfied to deposit their savings in American Securities. Money is very plentiful in Europe—never more so than at this moment, and at such low rates it is no wonder our bonds are so inviting. With the war over at home, and no difficulties in the way abroad, it is only a wonder that the gold premium should keep up so high as at this moment, as everybody knows there is no actual cause for it. *The best and staunchest men here think the gold premium will decline, and that by October or Christmas United States Stocks will rise to par.*"

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 129 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.
Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 11, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 55 pkgs. Ashes, 7,423 bbls. Flour, 684 bags Corn Meal, 15,775 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Rye, 45,775 bushels Oats, 2,900 bushels Malt, 1,121 pkgs. Provisions, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pots, and $7 75@$8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good demand and firm. Other kinds have been quiet. We quote Java at 21 c.@25c.; Rio at 19c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 18c.@18½c.; Native Ceylon at 23c.@25c. ₱ lb., in gold. Sales of Rio to-day 6,000 bgs. and during the previous week 15,732 bags. Stock of all kinds, 72,955 bags.

COTTON—Is in good request at advanced prices. Middlings at 51c.@52c. ₱ lb. At auction to-day Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., sold 2,400 bales of confiscated Cotton, on government account, at improved prices, including 948 bales New-Orleans, mixed to good Middlings, at 59c.@59½c. in currency; 160 bales North Carolina Mixed to short Middlings, at 36½c.@53½c. in currency; 361 bales Sea Island at from 35c.@77c., the latter for first quality, in gold; 849 bales Mobile at from 27½c.@40c., in gold; 140 pkgs. Upland at from 10½c. for pickings, to 40½c. for good Middling, in gold, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in lively demand, for shipment and home use, at a further partial advance of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., the market closing quite buoyantly. Sales since our last amount to 18,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 55@$6; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 45@$6 90, chiefly at $6 50@$6 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, interior to good shipping brands, at $6 75@$7 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$5 50 @$6 00
Extra State	6 45 @ 6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	6 75 @ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	6 90 @ 9 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 00 @11 25

Included in the sales were 3,000 bbls. Extra State, deliverable all through the month of August, at $6 50 ₱ bbl. Southern Flour is in demand and firmer. Sales since our last, 850 bbls., at $7@$7 75 for poor to good, and $7 80@$11 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is again dearer. Sales 600 bbls. Extra at $6 50@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues dull, including Superfine at $5 15@$5 60 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $4 60 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 60 for Western; and $5 15@$5 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 285 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, chiefly for export, at a decided advance, especially on Winter, which has been very sparingly offered. Sales 65,000 bushels, including inferior White Canada at $1 70; Amber Western at $1 65@$1 70; Red Western at $1 56; Amber Spring at $1 38½@$1 39; and Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 52@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less active, but quoted up 2c. ₱ bushel. Sales 45,000 bushels at 76c.@82c. for unsound, and 82c.@84c. for sound Mixed Western. Western Oats have been quiet at 67c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Rye is in request at 90c. for Western, and $1 04 for North River, ₱ bushel. Sales 5,200 bushels. Barley and Barley Malt have been dull and nominal. The movement in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL noticed thus: "A material change has taken place in the tone and general appearance of the market for Breadstuffs since my last report. The demand for Flour has considerably improved, and, with moderate receipts, the stock has reduced, and holders have been enabled to gradually advance prices on shipping and medium grades. Family brands are more firmly held, but are in moderate request. From the Western States the reports of the coming crop are less favorable, (in some sections,) owing to the ravages of the fly and rust. Our market has been more active in consequence, and prices have improved a few cents upon the depression in the early part of the fortnight. The most marked improvement has been in Winter Red and Amber. Rye has been in limited demand, with some export inquiry. For Indian Corn the consumptive demand has increased, and the market advanced a few cents from the lowest point. Oats have fluctuated in value, and close dull. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight, foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland, 16,192 bbls. flour, 398,444 bushels wheat, 65,261 bushels corn; to Continental ports, 1,296 bbls. flour, 2,440 bushels wheat, 800 bushels Peas; to Mexico, 1,644 bbls. flour; to Brazil, 5,485 bbls. flour; to all other ports, 41,703 bbls. flour, 100 bbls. rye flour, 6,648 bbls. corn meal, 2,000 bushels wheat, 6,132 bushels corn, 650 bushels oats, 2,414 bushels peas—making a total to all ports of 66,320 bbls. flour, 100 bbls. rye flour, 6,648 bbls. corn meal, 403,884 bushels Wheat, 73,393 bushels corn, 650 bushels oats and 3,214 bushels peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1864.

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, July 7, 1865		72,660	2,087,338	277,779
New-Orleans, July 1, 1865		1,710	—	—
Philadelphia, July 4, 1865		15,484	68,390	26,233
Baltimore, July 4, 1865		17	—	40,276
Boston, July 7, 1865		3,534	—	—
California and other ports, July 4, 1865		34,517	21,630	—
Total		127,922	2,167,358	344,288
To about same period, 1864		987,385	13,411,808	240,220
To about same period, 1863		1,308,209	21,467,495	8,880,166
To about same period, 1862		2,132,284	19,498,916	12,360,563

To the Continent.

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
From New-York, to July 7, 1865		19,603	97,430	11,485
From other ports, to latest dates		1,823	—	—
Total		21,426	97,430	11,485
To about same period, 1864		69,037	256,319	12,535
To about same period, 1863		136,472	1,494,633	68,957
To about same period, 1862		593,202	7,328,703	319,562

HAY—Has been quiet, to-day, at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at 12½c.@30c. for very poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are in request, at steady prices.

LEATHER—Is in fair demand, and buoyant in price.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, to-day; prices have not varied materially.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in request and firm, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 50@$1 52½ ₱ gallon; and Resin at $5 50@$15 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been very quiet at our quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; bleached do., at $1 12½@$1 20; Crude Sperm, at $1 80@$1 85; unbleached do., at $2 10@$2 20; Lard Oil, at $1 55@$1 60; Linseed, at $1 16@$1 20 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JULY 10.—*Sperm*—Is quiet, with a sale of 70 bbls., at $1 80 ₱ gallon. *Whale*—Is in moderate demand for manufacturing, and the sales embrace 1,140 bbls., at $1 05, and 300 do., at $1 08 ₱ gallon. Also, 187 bbls. dark and inferior, at 95c. ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 10, 1865	18,186	54,380	458,800
Same time last year	37,935	48,652	509,500

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Continues quiet, at 33c.@33½c. for Crude; 52c.@53½c. for Refined, in bond; 72c.@73c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHES.—Sales in Providence last week, 110,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces 56x60, 16½c., on hand; 3,000 do. 56x60, 17c., on hand; 4,000 do. 60x64, 19½c., on hand; 62,000 do. 64x64, 17½c., to be made; 23,000 do. 64x64, 18c., to be made; 10,000 do. 64x64, 18¼c., to be made; 5,000 do. 64x64, 19¼c., on hand.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in brisk speculative demand at much higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,650 bbls., in lots, at $27 12½@$27 87½, closing at $27 75 for New Mess; $24@$24 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $21@$21 50 for Prime Mess, and $18 75@$19 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; also, 9,500 bbls. New Mess, July and August delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $27@$28 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 12c.@14c. for Shoulders, and 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales equal to 565 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet, including Cumberland Cut at 13c.@13½c.; short rib at 14c.@14½c.; long rib at 13c.@14c.; short clear at 15½c.@16c.; and long clear, ice-cured, at 15½c. ₱ lb.; sales 150 boxes. Lard is in fair demand and very firm; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls., at 16¼c.@20½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, in small lots, ₱ lb. Beef is in request at $12@$16 for Extra Mess; $10@$14 for Plain Mess; sales 350 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive, at $26@$28 ₱ bbl. Butter is in rather more demand at 27c.@35c. for poor to prime State, and 20c.@27c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 10c.@15¼c. for poor to prime, ₱ lb. We now quote Butter and Cheese thus:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh paits, ₱ lb	32	@35
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	32	@35
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	28	@30
Welch tubs—first quality	29	@30
Welch tubs—second quality	27	@28
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	26	@27
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	23	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	14	@15
Western—light colored	20	@22
Western—common	15	@17

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15	@15¼
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14	@14½
Farm Dairies—first quality	13½	@14½
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	10	@11

SUGARS—Continue in fair request and firm. Sales since our last, 950 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¾c.@15c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at 14¼c.@19¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 113,000 lbs. inferior to choice, at 10¾c.@11¼c., 75,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 36,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand at steady prices.

TOBACCO—The market is active for all sorts; sales 592 hhd. Kentucky 8c.@22c., and 178 cases Seed Leaf 6¾c.@24c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in small lots, at $2 07@$2 09 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,200 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s., and 300 boxes Bacon at 25s. For London, 250 bbls. Flour on private terms. For Hamburg, 150 cases Tobacco on private terms. For Bremen, 400 cases Tobacco at 8s. 6d.@11s. 6d. For north side of Cuba and back, a brig with Sugar, on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, July 10, 1865, 2 o'clock P. M.

The board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hall, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Lent, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

The minutes of the meeting held July three and six were read and approved.

(Councilman Hagerty was here called to the chair.)

MOTIONS.

The President moved to take from the file a communication from the Comptroller, presented July six, in relation to the Volunteer Family Aid Fund.

Which was carried.

He then moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was carried.

Subsequently—

Councilman Lent moved that the Committee be instructed to report on said paper at the next meeting.

Which was carried.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Stacom—

Petition of Julia Morris for permission to keep a stand for the sale of small wares in front of number twelve Bowery.

In connection therewith, Councilman Stacom presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Juda Morris to keep a small stand for the sale of notions in front of number twelve Bowery, he having received permission of the occupant of said premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The resolution was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Petition of Peter Wyar for permission to keep a stand in front of number fourteen Chatham-street.

Councilman Stacom moved that the prayer of petitioner be granted.

Councilman Patterson moved that said petition be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

Councilman Keenan moved that said petition be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

The motion of Councilman Stacom was then carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the name of William H. Fardon, of number eighty-two Crosby-street, be added to the list of blind persons to receive fifty dollars, donated by the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Cornelius O'Donnell to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number twenty-five Catharine-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Michael Lynch to erect a stand on the northwest corner of Hudson and Northe-street and Eighth-avenue, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Catharine Duffy to keep a stand for the sale of fruit on the sidewalk opposite number one hundred and twenty-six Chatham-street, she having obtained permission from the occupants of the premises in front of the same, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Bridget Clayton to keep a stand for the sale of fruit in front of number one hundred and fifty-six Chatham-street, she having obtained permission from the occupants of the premises in front of the same, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the vacant lots south side of Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Simon Meyer, for the sum of two hundred dollars, to be in full compensation for services rendered in administering affidavits of exemption for firemen, from the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight to the present time, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is given to Charles Freeman to erect an awning in front of his place of business, number six Essex Market, Grand-street, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Ralph A. Lord to keep a show-case in front of his premises, number one hundred and sixty-four Chatham-street, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Callaghan—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, under the direction of Street Commissioner.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag sidewalks of Broadway, between Fortieth and Forty-fourth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag sidewalks of Sixtieth-street, between Lexington and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay crosswalk at the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate and grade Sixth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to permit Garret Becker to regulate, &c., in front of Eighty-fourth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag sidewalks on Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, to flag, &c., Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-third and Fifty-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health, to fill sunken lots on Second-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in First-avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build sewer in Eighty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, to pave Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-first-street, from the Sixth to the Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property benefited thereby, and the remainder by the city, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Fitzgerald moved that the Committee on Street Openings be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Randen, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars, for the purpose of enabling him to pay an assessment on his property in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Avenue A and East River, for flagging, &c., and charge the amount to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was laid over.

Councilman Reilly moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Sewers of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolution directing the Comptroller "to place the Sisters of Charity, under the charge of Mother Mary Jerome, in that portion of the building, corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, not now in use by the Northeastern Dispensary," &c.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, directed to be entered at length in the minutes, and published under the direction of the clerk.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble, relative to the cleaning of the streets, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That this Common Council most respectfully, but earnestly, call the attention of the Mayor and City Inspector, and, through them, the attention of the Street-cleaning Commission, to the condition of our streets; the imminent danger to the health of our citizens attending any further delay or neglect to take immediate and active steps to clean and remove from them the accumulations of filth and dirt and the decaying matter festering and rotting in the sun, making some of them almost impassable; and to the fearful responsibility that rests upon them, in holding in their hands, actually, the lives of a million of people, the great majority of them helpless women and children, who, from their poverty and necessities, are peculiarly and constantly exposed to the most imminent danger.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge to His Honor the Mayor a faithful, earnest and instant cooperation in any measures which he may see fit, in his wisdom, to recommend that will relieve our city from the dread contingencies of a widespreading and terrible pestilence.

Resolved, That we most respectfully request His Honor the Mayor to communicate, at the earliest practicable moment, to either board, his views on the necessities of the present emergency, and his recommendations thereon.

Councilman Lent moved that said preamble and resolutions be laid over.

Which was lost.

The paper was then concurred in.

Councilman Russell moved (Councilmen, as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

City Board of Aldermen, June nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, ordered to be returned to the Board of Councilmen, the necessary ordinance being omitted.)

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Petition of R. Lewenthal, to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number thirty-two and a half Bowery.

City Board of Aldermen, June twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, prayer of the petitioner granted.)

Councilman Russell moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The President then put the question on concurring with the action of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was lost.

Petition of R. Lewenthal to keep a stand in front of his premises, number four hundred and eighty-nine Eighth-avenue.

City Board of Aldermen, June twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, prayer of the petitioner granted.)

Which was adopted.

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, The Common Council, in obedience to the patriotic promptings of an open and thoroughly-expressed public opinion, did pledge themselves in a contract to, without interruption, on the payments all persons being made under the ordinance creating the Volunteer Family Aid Fund, number three, approved June fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, until the termination of the present rebellion, to all persons entitled to share in its benefits; and

Whereas, Such aid has now been discontinued by order of the Comptroller, for the reason, as stated by him, that he is entirely unable to persuade capitalists to advance money on that account for that purpose; and

Whereas, The discontinuance of such aid, suddenly and without proper notice, has resulted in scenes of destitution and sorrow too painful to recite, and exposes to the bitterest want many widowed mothers and orphan children, whose husbands and fathers have carried their lives in our defense, and whose solemn pledge given by our fellow-citizens that we would provide for their necessities; therefore be it

Resolved, In order that the Common Council may faithfully perform its duty in the premise, that a special committee of five, consisting of three on the part of the Board of Aldermen, be and they are hereby appointed to thoroughly investigate the whole subject, and, if necessary, to confer with the Mayor and Comptroller, and recommend to the Common Council some plan of action whereby the delays, misunderstanding and obstructions to further payments to the really needy families of our fallen and lamented soldiers may be made.

Resolved, That the committee be further instructed to communicate with the proper authorities at Washington, in order to obtain such information as to back pay, bounties and pensions, with the time and manner of payments, as will enable them more clearly to provide for the emergent distresses of the above-named families.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the company or persons owning or claiming to own the unused rail tracks in Walker-street, between Broadway and West Broadway, to lower said tracks to the established grade of the street; and in the event of his being unable to ascertain the names of such owner or owners, or the neglect or refusal to remove the same forthwith, if found there, that he cause the said rail tracks to be

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS, DWARF, ONE-LEGGED DANCER, TWO LIVING WHALES. Afternoon, at 3 and Evening at 7¾ o'clock, THE GREEN MONSTER.

WALLACK'S—OLIVER TWIST.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Acting Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE has reduced the Mississippi Squadron to the peace basis. Fifteen vessels are retained in the inland service of the government. The *Tempest* is to be the flagship, and the transport *Gen. Lyon*, towboats *Samson* and *Brown*, and tug *Thistle* are attached to her. The First Division of the squadron has been placed under command of Lieut.-Com. E. Y. McCAULEY, and consists of the *Hastings*, *Abena* and *Kate*. The district of the First Division embraces all above the Mississippi, from White River northward as far as naval operations extend. The Second Division, Lieut. T. T. CORNWELL commanding, extending from White River to Grand Gulf, is guarded by the *Groesbeck*, *Sybil* and *Oriole*. The Third Division is under Lieut.-Commander T. P. FOSTER, who patrols the river from Grand Gulf to New-Orleans with the *Ibex*, *H. Hindman*, *Collier* and *Gamange*. All the iron-clads, except the *Tennessee* and *Missouri*, and all mortar vessels below Memphis have been ordered to that city, and all the other superfluous vessels of the squadron are to be sent to Mound City to be put out of commission. The *Gen. Bragg*, *Gen. Price* and *Little Rebel* (all captured vessels) are, for the present, to be retained on blockade duty at the mouth of the Red River.

Maj. Jas. B. SINCLAIR, of the Fourteenth United States Army, has a record which for bravery during the war is scarcely equaled. Aug. 1, 1864, he was breveted Captain of the United States Army for bravery at Spottsylvania; Oct. 1, same year, he was made Brevet Major of the regular army, for bravery at Chapel House, Virginia. He also distinguished himself at Bull Run, Gaines Hill and Malvern Hill. At one time he served as Assistant Adjutant-General of Brig.-Gen. WINTHROP. He has been eight times wounded, five shots received at different times on the left leg, can be covered with a greenback. Another ball inflicted a severe wound over the left eye. One of the shots entered his thigh, passing through a pocket-book in which was $880 in greenbacks, each note being perforated four times, the portrait of LINCOLN being partially carried away, and the remainder stained with blood. One day last week Maj. SINCLAIR received from a number of friends in New-York, an elegant sword, in a scabbard of solid silver with gold mountings. It was inscribed "Maj. Jas. B. SINCLAIR, Fourteenth Regiment, United States Army, as a token of his well-known bravery."

The sales of the third series of the National 7-30 Loan reached $110,801,350 up to Monday evening. The sales on the opening day of the current week were decidedly heavy, having amounted to $5,471,300, equal to a weekly aggregate of $32,827,800; at which rate of distribution the unmarketed balance (less than $120,000,000) of this last series of the great popular loan will be easily disposed of within the next four weeks. The orders from the people for the $50 and $100 notes of the Loan keep up to nearly 4,000 a day. The old issues of the Loan are in fair request, partly for export, and are steadily appreciating. Government gold-bearing bonds continue to find ready buyers, chiefly on foreign account, at rising prices.

The Wheat harvest in Southern Illinois and Indiana has commenced. Exchanges from that section speak of the yield as enormous, and the quality as unsurpassed by the crops of any previous year. To add to the satisfaction of the farmers, the weather has been as favorable as they could desire, and the new crop has been harvested in the very best condition. From all parts of the country we have the same glowing accounts of the Wheat crop. Corn and Oats will be more than an average return, and fruit has never promised a more prolific yield. This, therefore, is likely to be a year of plenty, its cornucopia overflowing with abundance.

Miss CLARA BARTON, daughter of Judge BARTON, of Worcester, Mass., who has obtained repute by publishing a list of missing soldiers, and by her heroic deeds to the wounded in battles, and even under fire, left Washington a day or two since, on a government vessel, with a party for the purpose of inclosing the area of ground at Andersonville where so many Union prisoners perished from want and exposure, and of putting up head-boards at their graves. She conceives that she has a suitable list of the deceased, and has accordingly obtained seventeen thousand head-boards for the purpose.

A wild man has been seen in Niagara County, New-York. The Lockport *Journal* says: "If the accounts we get are correct, he is one of the rarest specimens of humanity. Organized bands of men have been out to take him; but hitherto, by his fleetness, he has eluded them. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of his roving ground."

A special dispatch from Nashville announces the arrest of EMERSON ETHERIDGE, late Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, at Columbus, Ky., by the commandant of the military post in that city, on the charge of delivering incendiary speeches in Tennessee.

The government of San Salvador has withdrawn the exequator of Dr. BERNHARD, Consul of Prussia, at San Miguel, and forbidden him to return to the republic. BERNHARD was implicated in the recent rebellion, and had already fled from the country.

The ship *Carrier Dove*, Capt. ANDREWS, from Shields, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing, as per manifest, 2,056 tons of coal for the New-York Gas Company. This beats the Boston cargo, said to be the largest ever imported, by 356 tons.

Judge FREDERICK S. MARTIN, of Olean, New-York, died a few days ago. Judge MARTIN was one of the pioneers of the county, and by his energy and talent rose to the highest honors, having been Judge, and Representative in Congress. He was a man of great perseverance, tact and talent. He leaves a large estate.

The Buffalo *Courier* says that "Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor of the State of New-York, arrived in this city Friday evening, and was the guest of Gen. HARVEY. The Governor, we are sorry to learn, is in very poor health, and fears are entertained that his illness may prove serious."

The anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated at Montpelier, Vt., on the 4th instant by appropriate exercises, including an oration by J. B. MERWIN, U. S. A., of the staff of the Medical Director, Department of the East. The sick and wounded inmates of the United State General Hospital, situated at Montpelier, were among the audience. Mr. MERWIN presented, in most eloquent words, the part performed by the Vermont soldiery toward the extinguishment of our great rebellion, and gave to the Green Mountain boys an illustration of the credit which the pen of history will certainly award to them.

A Richmond paper of the 7th says: "Applications for pardon continue to flow in, but there is a considerable diminution in the number. Among late petitioners are Brig.-Gens. Richard B. Lee, Frank Hugee, S. S. Lee, Major-Gen. J. C. Brown, of Tennessee, and A. K. Allison, the last Governor of Florida.

Corn near Newbern, N. C., is looking very finely. Cotton looks well in some sections, while in others it resembles more the beats of sentinels, so far apart are the stalks. There will not be a huge crop. Vegetables yield well, where they have been well attended to.

Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation declaring the "franchise law" the supreme law of the State. He denounces all those as rebels who attempt to oppose its execution.

B. S. OSBON, the naval reporter, who was under arrest for many months and tried for publishing contraband news, has been notified by Gen. DIX that he has approved the finding of the court in his case, which was "not guilty."

An enthusiastic Union mass meeting was held at Lexington, Ky., on Monday. Speeches were made by Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, and Gen. F. P. BLAIR, urging the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

The famous prize-steamer *Georgia*, which has so long been at New-Bedford, Mass., has been purchased of Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION, of this city, for the sum of $42,000.

HANNAH DOLE, daughter of a switch-tender on the Erie Railway, near Patterson, N. J., died at the New York Hospital yesterday, having been run down by an Erie Railway train on Friday last.

The resignation of WM. P. DOLE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was accepted yesterday, and Judge COOLEY, of Iowa, the new appointee, commenced his duties.

An old man at Boston, name CHARLEY JOHNSON, irritated on Tuesday by a boy named MICHAEL COSGROVE, who threw fire-crackers at him, drew a pistol and shot him in his neck. The lad died in a few hours.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will commence locating the branch from Washington to Point of Rocks this week. The length of the road will be about forty miles.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties yesterday figured up $5,106,400. There were 3,578 subscribers for sums of $50 and $100 each.

LOCAL NEWS.

Grammar School No. 11, in West Seventeenth-street, held its annual commencement yesterday morning, when the graduating class of 1865 received diplomas, testifying to their abilities and successful course of study. The entire proceedings were highly creditable to the teachers under whose charge the pupils have been instructed. A large attendance of visitors witnessed the morning's exercises, and were highly gratified at the result so far manifested.

The Captains of the Metropolitan Police have been instructed to assist the new Street Contractors and their employes in the performance of their labor, and to protect them from annoyance, hinderance, or assault by any combination whatever.

ARTHUR MCGINNESS, of No. 248 West Twenty-seventh street, was accidentally killed, yesterday, in a hoistway at No. 75 Fulton street, where he was employed as errand boy.

Mr. GEORGE H. MCCREA, of No. 60 Henry-street, was drowned, on Sunday evening, in the East River, while bathing off Pier No. 39. The body was recovered yesterday.

The Live Stock markets this week have been but lightly supplied with most kinds of animals. The receipts of beef cattle have fallen off, owing to the break in the week by the holiday, together with the additional reduction in rates at Albany last week, which discouraged speculators from buying for this market. The Albany market was heavily supplied, the receipts footing up over 6,000, only 1,500 of which were purchased by eastern buyers, so that a considerable proportion of the remainder must still be held back, and any continuance to this limited supply here is not to be looked for. The general sales this week have been at an advance of about 1c.@1¼c. ₩ lb., dressed weight. Good to prime steers sold at 15c.@17c. ₩ lb.; common to fair, 13c.@14c., and poor to medium, 10c.@12c. Veal calves are in active demand at prices ranging about 1c. ₩ lb., live weight, above our previous report. Cows are rather quicker sold at last week's rates. Sheep, also, are in good demand, at prices ranging from 5½c.@6½c. ₩ lb., live weight. Live hogs are 1c. ₩ lb. higher.

The price of Gold was steady at 139¼@140 ₩ cent. and Exchange on London dull yesterday. The Stock Exchange was depressed in the forenoon, but rallied at the close of the day. Governments steady. Money easy. The Illinois Central Company declared 15 ₩ cent. dividend. The rate of the Erie dividend was variously rumored on the Street, but has not been determined by the Drectors.

Produce and merchandise were in fair demand. Flour, wheat, corn, cotton, and pork were decidedly firmer. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Commercial Convention Assembled at Detroit.

The convention now in session at Detroit will be best judged of by the result of its deliberations. But it is not anticipating these deliberations, nor the issues which may arise out of these deliberations, if we say that this Commercial Convention is, in some respects, the most remarkable extra-constitutional assembly of our time.

Nearly every commercial community as far South as St. Louis in the West and Baltimore in the East, and as far North as Newfoundland, is represented, and, in a majority of cases, represented by the very best men that were to be found in the respective localities. The different delegations will number several hundreds. The shipping, banking, importing, manufacturing and railway interests of a vast commercial community of diverse nationality—numbering at least twenty-five millions of people—have each more or less a voice in the convention. And among the members we notice scores of names familiar in political life and distinguished in national and international politics.

Not the least singular feature of this great deliberative assembly is the fact of its having been convened by something almost approaching to a spontaneous resolution on the part of the separate commercial chambers represented. Although the active merchants of Detroit may claim the credit of having taken the initiatory steps to give shape to the notion of a convention, there seems to have been something like a simultaneous impulse actuating the various Boards of Trade that have sent delegates to Detroit. They waited for no other commission to give authority to their assembly than that which it should acquire by the social and commercial standing of its members, the vast interests these members represented, and their singleness of purpose in coming together. Under a more formal system of government than ours, something like royal or vice-royal patronage would have been needed to give *prestige* to such an assemblage, and the government, either directly or indirectly, would have had its hand in, to shape and mould, or to prune and modify the resolutions it might propose to pass. Nothing of this sort is either desired or thought of with us. The Detroit Convention, so long as it sticks to its avowed business of discussing the bearings of our commercial policy, our internal carrying trade, the question of the fisheries, and the approaching suspension of the commercial treaty with Great Britain and her colonies, can affirm no policy, can propound no plans for the future, and no amendment for the past, that so concerns the National Government that it will come to be directly or indirectly represented in the deliberative discussions or the ultimate resolutions of the body at all.

There is a great advantage in this perfect freedom of the Detroit Convention from political or party manipulation. Many of the strongest supporters of the government from Massachusetts will be directly at issue with other equally strong supporters of the government from Michigan and Illinois, on the different phases and contingents of our customs revenue. And the same divergence of views among men of the same party will mark the discussion of the international issues involved in the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. On the various questions—if the convention reaches any result at all—that result will be a compromise. On all sides it will be remembered, in this opening era of peace, that the treaty which will form so large a part in the discussions at Detroit originated in the *East*, and received ultimately the necessary support to become law among those who perceived the growing and threatening difficulties of the Fishery Convention of 1818, and sought a *pacific* solution of those difficulties in the convention of 1854.

Monitor-Building in England—Capt. Coles and His Cupola System.

Another of those periodical letters with which Capt. COWPER COLES favors the world at pretty regular intervals, through the columns of the London *Times*, has just appeared. Our readers will remember that Capt. COLES has become famous in England by having advocated a plan of constructing vessels which the Admiralty did not accept, and which caused him, therefore, to be continually puffed by the opposition journals and magazines as an ill-used patriot. This breeze of popularity has been constantly fanned by the Captain's own letters, which appear from time to time in the public prints. It was the advent of the American monitors, however, which plucked Capt. COLES from oblivion, almost by the hair of his head. The great and memorable Parliamentary panic which ensued on the iron-clad battle of the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* brought out Capt. COLES, who instantly claimed to be the inventor of the "cupola" system of iron-clads. It is, of course, perfectly well known that he was not the inventor, but the American excitement served to bring him into a notoriety he has always since enjoyed. Perhaps it is in gratitude for this favor that he now drops his term "cupola" for the American word turret, and that the article in question is headed "Turret Ships." The material thing itself he long ago borrowed from us—dropping the wretched "cupola," fit only for guns of very low calibre, and taking up the American cylindrical turret—and it was proper the name should follow.

In this instance, Capt. COLES is to be congratulated for his good sense, as a naval officer, in seeing that the turret-ship is "the complete and positive solution of the great naval question of the day;" that is, to furnish impregnable ships, able to carry and use guns of any weight which may be fabricated. His late letter is occupied with explaining this point to the Admiralty. While it contains, however, so much that the Admiralty, in their devotion to broadside ships, are determined not to allow, if they can help it, it contains very little not perfectly well known to Americans. It is incredible with what persistency and blindness the British will theorize upon possibilities which have already become facts; upon results as of the future, which are already long past. They talk about the future handling of guns by mechanism, when that is a *fait accompli* on this side of the waters. The mounting of enormous guns, the handling of them, the contrivances for taking up the recoil, and all the mechanical surroundings, have passed beyond the range of experiment. These have become fixed institutions, quite as essentially so, indeed, as the old-fashioned gun-carriage, which existed, with scarcely an improvement, or even a modification, for over a century.

And here we may notice a similar absurdity in the English papers, speculating, as they do in the files received by the very last steamers, on the possible introduction of heavy guns into naval warfare. They might as well speculate upon the feasibility of MORSE'S telegraph for transmitting messages, upon BIGELOW'S loom for weaving carpets, upon WHITNEY'S gin for cotton, upon ERICSSON'S screw for propulsion, or any other well-known American invention.

The other day there was a great ado made in the English papers about the hoisting of two 12-ton 10½-inch Armstrong smooth-bores into the *Minotaur*—a gigantic ship, by the way, of nearly 10,000 tons displacement, and surpassed only by the *Great Eastern*. These guns, though facetiously called 300-pounders, throw only a 150-pound shot, at the maximum—a nomenclature, therefore, which we do not understand. But, in any case, it is evident that the power of so enormous a ship depends entirely on its ability to throw metal heavy enough to penetrate the sides of its opponent. Now, any repectable iron-clad, of decently thick armor, need not give itself any trouble about the effort of the 12-ton gun—a piece of ordnance which, however monstrous before the American war, is now but a Lilliputian affair. The American iron-clads could stand peppering by such guns from sunrise to sunset. And yet, the English journals are filled with anxious inquiries, grim surmises, arguments pro and con, and curious speculations about actually using the 12-ton and the 300-pounder gun in warfare! Years ago the original *Monitor* would have carried two such guns as the Big Will—the solitary great gun in England—had we then possessed them, and fought the *Merrimac* with them, instead of with her 11-inch Dalghrens. Her successors were immediately provided with the 15-inch Dalghrens, of about the same weight as the Big Will, and those guns have been used for years, in actual service, from New-York to New-Orleans.

The truth is, as an able and candid article in the London *Mechanics' Magazine* has stated, "that the individual honors of having built the first practical screw steamer, the first screw war-ships, and the first cupola war-vessel, belong to ERICSSON." We would commend the above article to the attention of Capt. COWPER COLES, as it may save him (C. C.) from further letters on the origin of these American improvements. Meanwhile, though the English are so slow to follow our ships, they will be sure to find the right track at last, as the writer already quoted says:

"About a year after the launching of the *Princeton*, we got our *Rattler*, and just as the *Warrior* and her sister ships are British offspring of the *Gloire* and the other French iron-clads, so shall we be some day indebted to the American *Dictator* and her compeers for a trial of the cupola system."

A Lament for the Return of War and Slavery.

The Tory journals of England, which bolstered up the rebellion from beginning to end, finding it now dead upon their hands, are occupied with pronouncing over the corpse their panegyrics and funeral sermons. Never was insurrection so noble and heroic, and never cause so sanctified. The London *Herald*, in its issue of the 26th, piously comes as chief mourner to weep over the tomb of the extinct but blessed institution of slavery, which, as it bewails, "is to be thus violently and suddenly terminated." It says:

"The North has upset an arrangement which it is powerless to replace. Before the war, six millions of whites in the South employed as laborers four millions of an inferior race. The blacks would not work on the plantations except when restrained under a system of rigid control, which allowed them a reasonable period of enjoyment and self-indulgence, but exacted from them daily a certain amount of work. This system has been violently broken up and abrogated by the war. The white masters have been slain or reduced to submission. The four millions of negroes are free men."

What a horrid picture for Christian men to contemplate! Four millions of "an inferior race" made free men! But this is not the only cause of Tory lamentation. The war is over and its horrible butchery has ceased. The North, according to Lord PALMERSTON'S organ, has lost nearly a million and a half of men in killed, wounded and disabled. With a grim satisfaction in working out these estimates, it is nevertheless cast down about the close of the war; and it is comforted only by the thought that after a little interval of exhaustion, the refreshed giants will rise to batter each other more bloodily than ever:

"We cannot wonder that the nation is utterly prostrated by this tremendous drain, that it submits in the impotence of the moment, and waits until its children can grow up and fight out the battle so well commenced by their sires."

There is some consolation also for this faithful friend of bloodshed and bondage in the desolation and despair it fancies prevailing at the North. It adds to its estimated loss of one million and a half able-bodied loyal soldiers, a debt of three thousand millions, "an eternal incubus, an everlasting millstone round their necks and the necks of their posterity." Besides all this—

"They have the half of the Union restored to them desolate and unproductive. Worst of all, they have four millions of negroes thrown upon their hands who will not work, and who are intensely disaffected to their government. The conflict between the whites and blacks at Washington is the precursor of another and more terrible civil war."

In this way, while this whole nation, North as well as South, lifts up its heart in gratitude to God for the return of peace, after four cruel and desolating years of rapine and bloodshed; while confessing our errors and seeing our negligences, we try to guard against them for the future, and begin the work by generous and fraternal forgiveness; while North and South with one accord have joined to uproot that accursed institution of slavery, so long the source of all our evils; while we try to heal wounds, to soothe suffering, to visit the widows and fatherless in grateful remembrance of what the martyr patriots have done; these ghouls of English Toryism, more blooodthirsty than the rebel chiefs themselves, mourn for slavery, and in imagination feast on wars yet to come over the distracted country—a war of races between the freedmen and the free, and a war of still greater ferocity than before between treason and loyalty.

SOUTHERN VAGARIES.—We hear from Richmond and other cities of the South of schemes of emigration to Brazil, Chili, Ecuador and other South American States being projected by disheartened and disgusted men who were lately rebels, and who are not satisfied to remain in the South under the new condition of things. It is even said that organizations for the purpose have been gotten up.

We have not the least idea, however, that any of the schemes will ever be carried out. The late Southern planters are not the kind of people to emigrate from their native soil to countries like these, under circumstances such as now exist. Of course, none who are worth over twenty thousand dollars, and unpardoned, would be permitted to go; and after they have been pardoned, and have taken the oath of allegiance, and are in possession of their property and personal rights, they will have no desire to go. The poorer classes would no more think of going to Ecuador than they would of going to Labrador. If there were going to be any system of permanent political oppression established in the Southern States, or any system of general confiscation carried out, we could imagine the crushed and hopeless people going into exile; but we can no more conceive of one portion of the American people exercising such a despotism, than we could conceive of any other portion of them submitting to it. With so many things unsettled in the South as there are now, it is very natural that some people should talk of leaving for other countries; but every day sees things becoming more settled and satisfactory, and the inducements stronger to remain in the places of their nativity.

It is a little curious that the schemes thus far spoken of all look to emigrating an immense distance away, and that none of them provide for moving across the lines into Mexico. If any of the Southerners are determined to leave the South, we should think that Mexico was altogether the most desirable locality for them to settle in. Were fifty thousand of them to go there, they would very soon have control of that country.

THE LONE STAR STATE.—We judge by reading our Texas files that some of the people of that State are quite unaware of certain things that have been settled by the war. This arises from the fact that they have seen and known so little of the war and its results. It is a fact, however, which they will have to learn, that the Southern Confederacy was not negotiated out of existence, but was *crushed* out of existence; that the Union is now established by military power; that its establishment has changed for a time, at least, their relations to the government; that it has made treason a crime, has annihilated their treasonable State government and all its appendages, having forever abolished slavery and all its relations, has squelched the doctrine of State sovereignty, and has relegated the regulation of their public affairs, for the time being, to the military authorities. Their leaders very wisely determined to surrender, and the soldiers of the State very discreetly determined to make for their homes, as soon as they learned the immense force that the Lieutenant-General had dispatched for their State under SHERIDAN; but this does not alter the fact that loyal conduct on their part is now necessary, and that a submission to the conditions imposed by the conqueror is imperative. Let the people of Texas remember all this, and especially that slavery in their State is abolished, and they will yet become a great people.

THE GARROTERS AND THE LAW.—It is earnestly to be hoped that prompt and exemplary justice will be administered upon the ruffians who are now in custody for the crime of garroting citizens in the public streets. The revival of this practice of late is cause of great alarm to quiet people; and so boldly and openly has it been done in some instances that it seems really dangerous for a citizen to be abroad in the greater part of the city after nightfall. In two instances it has even been done in daylight, and the case that occurred in Union-square, a few mornings since, equals in audacity anything in the records of highway robbery. We believe that death has not resulted to the victims of any of the recent cases of garroting, but that is purely accidental or Providential, for we heard of one instance in which the victim, when his throat was assailed, fell back and split his skull.

There must be in custody now at least eight or ten of the villains who have recently been indulging in this dreadful practice. *Upon every one of them* the full rigors of the law should be remorselessly administered. The last convicted garroter in New-York got the wholesome award of forty years in the State Prison.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE SOUTH.—The Charleston *Courier* makes a very earnest appeal to Northern mercantile creditors in behalf of a policy of temporary leniency toward the business men of the South. Merchants in Charleston and elsewhere who were formerly extensively engaged in business express their determination to proceed North and settle old accounts as soon as they can make proper arrangements, and they very generally declare that in time they will be able to satisfy the holders of claims against them, provided they are not hampered with premature law processes in their efforts to get on their feet again. At present they stand amid the wreck of their former fortunes, but they are neither discouraged nor hopeless. They recognize the new order of things, and their new position and responsibilities, and with what they have been able to gather from the general wreck, are seeking once more to re-establish themselves in the various vocations and pursuits of life. What they require is confidence and support in their efforts, and time for the payment of their liabilities.

We have reason to believe that the great mercantile houses of New-York, to which there is such heavy indebtedness by the business men and traders of all the Southern cities, will respond in a liberal spirit to this appeal. But it would be better for all parties that the credit system, which formerly prevailed to such a great extent, should not now be resumed.

The Meat Question.

So many efforts are made to befog the meat question by interested parties that a word for the bewildered is necessary from time to time. For instance, beef on Monday rose one cent a pound at the Drovers' Yards, and the reason assigned was that there was a short supply. Of course, there was *in New-York*, but there was a heavy supply kept back at Albany, seemingly to force that rise of one cent. At Albany the price was lower by half a cent. Of the New-York supply 4,075 head (to which must be added the cattle left over last week, during which 5,514 head arrived,) not all are sold. And this process is and and has been adopted all along.

But, say the knowing ones, feed is so cheap that farmers are replenishing their stock of cattle for fattening purposes. We have no proof of this, though the statement is, of course, a fair one. But the fact remains that after the said farmers shall have so purchased, there will be enough and to spare for killing—unless speculators supply funds to enable the market to be denuded in the hope of keeping up prices to consumers. That this has been done during the last year or two is absolutely certain; but see how it works, unless the public prevent it as they can. There are men with very large balances of stock, which they expected to sell at war prices, and would so sell now. These balances they are sending on as slowly as they can afford. Let them feel that the public are in earnest, and they will see the necessity of realizing at a more rapid rate.

But the butchers, as a class, deserve reprobation or pity, as the case may be. They now ask and get *twice as much* profit as four years ago. The large butchers do this from greediness, and the smaller ones follow their example often from sheer necessity, their business often being too small to support them in any other way.

The remedy is so plain that he who runs may read. The abstinence of the last two weeks has produced some effect, though little, compared to what it will, if persisted in. Every person who substitutes other food for meat helps in this direction, besides benefiting his own health. No butcher has a right to charge present rates, nor should any one of the class be dealt with who does. There is ample store of cattle, despite the statement of interested persons, and every animal spared to crop the luxuriant grasses, never so abundant, adds to the stock on hand and the security against future speculations in the live-stock market.

Butter.

Butter still stands at nearly double the price it ought. The stock is very large. In the interior great stores are accumulating for high prices—let them. Every family ought to shut down on butter forthwith, and realize to dealers that a great danger is before them unless they at once exercise moderation. Let the Anti-Butter Clubs begin to organize. As surely as Providence has given us green crops in vast abundance, so will the butter merchants and producers find that the gifts of Providence are not for them alone.

Milk.

As with butter so with milk. Six cents a quart will give ample profits to the milkmen, even if they are less intimate with the pump. One-third of the present consumption of milk will suffice for the supply of New-York, and to that end every family should at once reduce its orders immediately. We have too many requests to push the subject to let it be disregarded. G.

SCALY!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You talk about the price of meat, and goodness knows its dreadful; but I've something to say about something else. I think my butcher's spring scales are getting weak. It don't seem to me that a pound is a pound any more. Why don't the law force the use of scales and weights? One sensible thing about Shylock was that he insisted on his *pound* of flesh. So do I; and drat the springs. WIDOW COOK.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A reckless bachelor, in blue satin waistcoat and red neck-tie, stands no chance in such a piece as "Still Waters Run Deep." The play, in its purpose and effect, is a glorification of dull husbands. *John Mildmay*, the hero, wades quietly on the stilts of prudence to heights which fiery indiscretion in vain attempts to scale. At first it is a little tiresome to find this worthy devoting himself to green paint, and regarding that inadequate artistic effort as a moral virtue. Then, too, the ostentation with which he goes to Manchester, without kissing his very pretty wife, is apt to breed a feeling of contempt. If *Captain Hawksley* were not such "an unaccountable scoundrel," he would certainly, at this period of the evening, win the sympathies of the audience, if not of *Mrs. Mildmay*. But his unconquerable desire to "bilk" every one deprives his other actions of gallantry, and we are not sorry when *John* comes down upon him with an overwhelming amount of common sense and other legal documents, and so brings him to shame and a dungeon. The lesson of the play is highly important, in a humanitarian point of view. It is, that a man is seldom so great a fool as he looks.

Mr. DAVENPORT is "acknowledged to be without a rival" in the part of *Hawksley*. The acknowledgment is a handsome one, and saves us a vast amount of trouble. We should like to know, however, who made it. He *is* good in the second and part of the third acts, but we have certainly seen the opening scenes acted and dressed to greater advantage. The *Mildmay* of Mr. J. W. WALLACK was an admirably sustained performance—a little overweighted perhaps, with self consciousness, but vigorous and well defined. Miss IONE BURKE was excellent as *Mrs. Mildmay*, and Miss ROSE EYTINGE in the ungrateful *rôle* of *Mrs. Sternhold* was also very good. Her scene with *Hawksley* could hardly have been better.

The well-known nautical drama of "Black-eyed Susan" concluded the evening's entertainment. Mr. DAVENPORT was in excellent spirits, and sang and danced and "gagged" with the greatest heartiness.

Last evening "Oliver Twist" was repeated, with Miss EYTINGE as *Nancy Sykes*, instead of Miss FANNY MORANT, now in Saratoga. The lady last named was exceedingly good, but she must certainly yield the palm to her successor. Since the days of MATILDA HERON we have had no one who has vitalized the part so earnestly and accurately. Not merely were its repulsive features rendered with great breadth, but the delicate shades with which DICKENS has invested the character, were preserved with infinite delicacy and pathos. The performance was so highly relished by the audience that Miss EYTINGE'S reception amounted to an ovation. The play will be repeated to-night for the benefit of the lady, when we trust many seats will be taken.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Arrah-na-pogue" will positively be produced here to-night.

The Internal Revenue Business.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 11, 1865.

In your article on the Internal Revenue business of this district, (which, by the way, is more complimentary to us who are officially employed than we deserve,) you remark, very naturally and properly, upon the fact that statements of income returned for tax have been, in many instances, strangely at variance with what was apparently to be expected.

But while it is doubtless true, that in some of these instances further inquries have shown either a marvelous misapprehension of the requirements of the law, or something worse; and while in a few cases the legal penalties and fines have been shown to be required and have been paid, to the annoyance and mortification of those concerned, yet it is but mere justice to the great majority of tax-payers to say, that *as a rule* this tax, necessarily inquisitorial and often very difficult to adjust, has been reported with cheerful readiness, and has been paid with prompt alacrity in a manner as creditable to the people as it is to the government.

Even of the Special War Tax, which came with considerable severity upon many persons living on salaries, &c., more than 7,200 persons in this district promptly paid about $2,500,000, leaving a mere fraction still uncollected of all that was assessed.

Indeed the manner in which these burdens have been borne by the people, especially the onerous and very troublesome tax on manufacturing industry, is in the highest degree honorable to the loyalty and public spirit of the people. There are exceptions of course—including cases both of *indisposition*, and many more of mere negligence and carelessness. The collection of taxes in *arrear* is the most disagreeable part of the official duty. In this office the "*Bureau of Arrears*" is now in a separate room, under the charge of H. H. SNELLING, Deputy Collector, with four assistants. These "arrears" do not amount to one-twentieth part of the whole assessment, yet they cost about as much time and trouble as all the regular payments together.

My object in this note, however, was simply to bear my testimony as an observer, to the remarkable readiness of our citizens generally in regard to these burdens.

As instances of another kind have been quoted, let me mention a specimen in contrast. One of our best-known noble-hearted merchants, learned that his book-keeper had made an essential error by which his income tax had been reported as nearly as much again as it really was. It was a mere clerical error, but it called for about $10,000 more as a *tax* than was actually due. It was easy to claim, at Washington, the correction of the error, but the tax-payer decided not to do so, and actually paid $10,000 *more* than he was required by the law to pay.

As you are dealing in statistics, I will add one or two items:

One distiller of whisky in this district, who paid more than $250,000 tax during the year ending June 30, 1864, has not this year paid one dollar. The market is still supplied.

Among other notable industries in this district are four factories of *silk ribbons, embroideries and fancy articles*, for which we have heretofore relied wholly on France. These pay an aggregate *tax* of about $15,000 per annum.

I annex a list of some of the other interests which pay a monthly tax in these three wards, (Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first:)

Manufacturers of		Manufacturers of	
Boots and Shoes	19	Paints and Colors	3
Brass and Copper	2	Paper Materials	5
Brick	1	Pianos and Melodeons	12
Candles	1	Pickles	3
Carriages	12	Pottery	1
Chemicals	2	Silk Goods	4
Cigars	54	Stone (free)	14
Cloth (Boiler Felt)	1	Soap	4
Clothing and Hats	87	Steam-engines	2
Confectionery	6	Steel	2
Distilleries	4	Tobacco	1
Fermented Liquors	4	Varnish	3
Fur	1	Waters (mineral and soda)	9
Furniture and Wood articles	68		
Gas (Companies)	2	Slaughterers of	
Gutta Percha	1	Cattle and Sheep	6
India Rubber	1	Hogs	3
Iron, Castings, &c	6		
Leather	16	Express Companies	3
Lime and Cement	1	Railroads	2
Marble	19	Stage Coach Companies and Carmen	27
Masts and Spars	1	Auctioneers	4
Materials (various)	44		

Respectfully, yours, G. P. P.

FROM SAN SALVADOR.

A Prussian Consul in Trouble—Passport Regulations—Gen. Barrios.

The Government of San Salvador has withdrawn the exequator of Dr. BERNHARD, Consul of Prussia, at San Miguel, and forbidden him to return to the Republic.

BERNHARD was implicated in the recent rebellion, and had already fled from the country.

President DUENAS has issued an address to the army, thanking it for its prompt and efficient services in suppressing the rebellion.

Passport regulations will, for the present, be strictly maintained in San Salvador.

A strong public feeling exists against Gen. BARRIOS. He is viewed as the chief instigator of the recent rebellion.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY

The Shanty Settlements of New-York and the Character of Their Inhabitants.

Dens of Vice, Wretchedness, Murder, Theft and Riot.

Unsuccessful Efforts of Property Holders to Get Rid of the Squatters.

UNPLEASANT RESULTS OF THESE ATTEMPTS.

A Police Invasion of a Squatter Settlement and What Came of It.

An Inside View of Shanty Life.

The poverty, wretchedness and crime of New-York is by no means confined to the over-crowded tenement-houses, under-ground dens and seething alleys, recently described in the columns of the TIMES. In another quarter of the metropolis, close to that magnificent Park, which is the pride of our citizens, the wonder and envy of our visitors from provincial towns—in a quarter which is destined to become the finest built and most fashionable part of our city—there are a dozen or more collections of shanty-settlements, which shelter the vilest, most degraded and most turbulent population that ever disturbed the peace of a city. In one police precinct alone (the Nineteenth) there are, it is estimated, not fewer than eight hundred shanties or cabins, each one containing from one to six prolific families, with their household duds, and cows, goats, pigs, geese and goslings, hens and chickens, in number limited only by the lack of accommodations. Ten thousand is supposed to be a low estimate of the population of these settlements, including, of course, the children.

These settlements have been the growth of years, and some of the more antiquated cabins have quite a moss-grown and picturesque appearance from the passing cars. The squatters have evinced no little judgment and taste in the selection of sites for building. Wherever the shaly gneiss crops out above the level of the street, the independent sons of the Emerald Isle have pitched their shanties together, in irregular groups, forming miniature villages, in which the squatters bid defiance to the advance of city civilization. Were these cabins the abodes of industrious, sober and order-loving workmen, no one would have a word to say against them, however irregular might be their temporary tenure of the premises. But, as we have said, this is not the case. So far from being peaceable, industrious and order-loving, the people who have thus taken unlawful possession of property, and hold on to it in spite of the most strenuous efforts to get rid of them, are indolent, dissolute, boiling over with the instincts of robbery, arson, murder and riot; and at night they make the neighborhood hideous by their yells, their rows, and their scenes of violence and debauchery. If the reader wants to know why this abominable nuisance is tolerated for so many years, we will give him the answer which we got from the police. The squatters rule the ward, and no man who owns property in their neighborhood *dares* to make a complaint against them. If he has a house near enough, they will burn it down, or at least smash in the windows with brickbats, and set on their ugly little boys to steal his gates, tear up his shrubbery, deface his front door, chalk obscene words on his front steps, bedaub his free-stone front with filth, and commit a thousand other spiteful and malicious acts which the devil helps them to invent and practice. The records of the police courts show these statements to be well founded. No less than ten attempts have been made within a few months to fire the house of a gentleman of wealth and high social position, who incurred the anger of an old woman by having her goats driven off to the pound. These attempts have thus far happily proved unsuccessful; but they may prove successful to-night, and the object of squatted vengeance never knows when the peace of his family may be disturbed. As no one will buy his house at anything like a true valuation, he is obliged to remain in that unpleasant neighborhood, or sell at a great sacrifice. He hopes, we are told, to succeed in inducing a sufficient number of respectable property-holders to combine against the squatters and force them to abandon their settlement and leave the ward in the possession of its rightful owners. The prospect of achieving this most desirable consummation is, however, so dim as to appear quite Utopian in the estimation of the police, whose experience with the squatters is even more intimate than his has been. Nothing but a general conflagration, or a Providential earthquake will ever make them skedaddle from their comfortable quarters, so convenient to the city, for which they pay no rent, no taxes, and, above all, have the supreme satisfaction of knowing that they make themselves intolerable nuisances. Persons who merely ride in the street cars along the outskirts of these settlements can have no conception of the annoyances which they occasion. Leaving the troops of dirty, ragged, impudent children out of sight, (there, unhappily, they are always in sight,) they fill the streets in their neighborhood with pigs, cows and goats that take possession of the sidewalks with the most impudent nonchalance, repose on your front steps, rub open your gate and browse on your shrubbery, and scare decent little children half out of their wits. Remonstrance is, of course, useless. If you want to complain, no owner is anywhere in sight. But attempt to drive a cow, or pig, or goat to the pound! Twenty yelling little rugamuffins will instantly convey intelligence to the settlement, and before you have gone half a block you will be surrounded by a score of old harridans, from whom, if you set any value on your hair and eyes, you will beat a hasty retreat. Residents of the Nineteenth Precinct have learned to treat stray animals with a respect that would delight a Brahmin. If they find a cow in the yard, they open the gate quietly and respectfully request her to walk out. A blow or a kick is sure to be repaid with interest. To make matters worse, the reward formerly paid for driving vagrant cattle to the pound has been withdrawn, and no one cares to risk his hide for nothing. The police sometimes attempt to do their duty in this respect, but, unless they go in such force as to make the whole thing ridiculous, they generally lose their game before going half a dozen blocks. The spectacle of ten or twelve policemen guarding a solitary cow on her way to the cattle-jail, provokes too much merriment even for those who are interested in having the streets kept clear of four-footed nuisances.

The settlements themselves are seething hives of corruption and crime. Here villains of every description find their readiest retreat and securest hiding-places. Many of them are built on rocky knolls, twenty or thirty feet above the level of the streets, accessible only by steep and uncertain paths. The cabins are connected by picket fences, where they do not touch each other, and latch-gates cross all the entering-paths. The interior of these inclosures are cut up into irregular narrow lanes, full of holes, rocks, stumps, and other impediments to honest pedestrianism, designed to bother the police in their pursuit of felons. But we are informed that the police rarely invade these inclosures, except in strong force. The inhabitants have no respect for the Metropolitan star, and the appearance of one would cause a sensation to which no pen can do justice. Men, women and boys would set upon the intruder, who would be considered fortunate if he escaped with his life. Not long since several policemen ventured to pursue a fugitive into a settlement on the east side of Third-avenue, thinking themselves strong enough to defy the mob. But no sooner had they effected an entrance than they were assailed in every direction. Furious old hags rushed at them and attacked with tooth and claw, stones, bricks, clubs, and missiles neither pretty to name nor sweet to smell, were hurled at them from every side by unseen parties. On attempting to beat a retreat, the officers found themselves entangled in a perfect labyrinth of lanes, ambuscaded at every corner; and it was only after a most perilous encounter that they were able to fight their way clear of all obstacle and regain the street. Of course every hole in these inclosures is well known to the wretches who make them their home, and once securely inside, with their home-guard of old women and boys fully aroused, they are comparatively safe. No honest man's house is a securer castle than the shanty of a thieving squatter is so to him.

It will be remembered that from these cabins came the hordes of infuriated demons who formed the main body of the rioters in July, 1863—the men who burnt the Orphan Asylum and meant to burn the whole city. It was within a few yards of the shanty city that Superintendent KENNEDY was nearly killed by these very ruffians, and it was into the dark alleys of their cabin fortresses that hundreds of their dead and wounded friends were hurried out of sight. It is beyond doubt true that a large number of victims died there, and were secretly carried over the river by night or thrown into graves nearer at hand. The bills of mortality never recorded half the deaths caused by the riot.

It may be surmised that the unpromising character of the inhabitants has not invited the writer to a very close personal inspection of these settlements; but a look into several of the more decent shanties in the outskirts (perhaps we should say in the suburbs) of one of the least populous inclosures, gives some idea of their general character. We are free to say, we did not find them models of neatness, nor could the presiding geniuses be accepted as types of pure, unsophisticated nature. In one, a large-sized cabin,—in what might be called the Fifth-avenue of Shanty-dom,—we found five large and prolific families, distributed through four rooms. The mistress of the establishment was a robust, large-boned, red-faced woman of about forty-five, decently dressed, and not ill-looking. In one window she kept a cigar and candy-store (the former two for five cents, and warranted Havana), and the investment of a brace of tens mollified her into quite a talkative mood. We found on inquiry, that in addition to a family of over twenty persons, the shanty or cabin accommodated, in a back room, twenty-five pigs! Six or seven goats were browsing about the premises, and a placid cow was ruminating over the scene through a side window! This is not a fancy picture, but the sober truth. Judge what must be the character of the dens inside the inclosures where the population is more crowded and the accommodations less extensive. We have been informed, however, that the settlements on the rocky knolls are healthy compared with the tenement houses of our lower Wards, being open to the sea air. The squattings in the low unfilled lots are frequently flooded in rainy weather; but even there the mortality is not large—a blessing which they are free to be thankful for.

These squatters hold the balance of power in the Ward. In ordinary times their powers of annoyance are supreme; but their greatest triumphs are on election days. Then, if ever, they rule the roast. Living so irregularly, they are never registered. Ruling the polls, they vote as often as they please, and put their own creatures into office. Decent people are kept away, or stay away, rather than come in contact with them. They are always ready for a row, and can get up a big fight on the shortest notice. Long practice has made them such excellent marksmen in throwing stones, that they will "drop" an unfortunate victim at twenty yards with unerring skill. The appearance of a strong Police squad will disperse them to their settlements, where pursuit were worse than useless.

The presence of these turbulent squatters, and the apparent impossibility of getting rid of them short of a general extermination, has an injurious effect on all kinds of property in their neighborhood. They prevent sales of lots, they discourage owners from building houses which would tend to relieve the over-crowded parts of the city, and they make every one who owns property there anxious to sell and unwilling to make improvements. Every attempt to induce a squatter to move away is regarded by the whole community of squatters as an insult, and it is resented according, while, as already intimated, an attempt to remove a shanty by force would produce a riot, and entail a long series of outrages against the peace of the audacious invader of the rights of squatter sovereignty. Yet the people of the Nineteenth Precinct are not alone concerned in the abatement of this source of riot and disorder. The wretches who make their haunts in these squatters' settlements are the ones who so frequently turn that pleasant place of resort, Jones' Wood, into a scene of robbery and murder. But for them it would never lose the peaceful character which the Germans give it in their social festivals. Much of the finest portion of the island is occupied by their settlements, which run from the east side of Fifth-avenue, above Forty-fourth-street, to the river side. Each settlement has its slang name, derived generally from some big rascal or act of rascality. A combined movement on the part of property-holders might suffice to dispossess them, but it is very difficult to effect such a combination. The gradual growth of the city toward the upper end of the island will also, in time, force them to "move on," and abandon their settlements to the rightful owners of the land.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Shooting a Negro Woman—Prospects of the Wine Crop—New Agricultural Paper—Petroleum Found.

NEWBERN, N. C., Tuesday, July 11.

Miss Neeley, of Mockville, N. C., shot a negro woman through the heart on the 2d inst., while the latter was engaged in a controversy with her master.

The Wilmington *Herald* says that the reports of sickness in that city are greatly exaggerated. The general health of the State was never better.

The prospect of the North Carolina wine crop this year is excellent.

The first number of the North Carolina *Weekly Advertiser*, published at Raleigh, appeared to-day. It is an agricultural paper, setting forth the advantages of the State, and will issue a hundred thousand copies a week for Northern circulation.

The Fourth of July was made a great day in North Carolina, where it was generally celebrated without distinction of color.

A new daily paper of an independent character will soon be started in Newbern.

Parties who have arrived in Greensboro from the Counties of Chatham and Moore, the centre of the bituminous coal mines on Deep River, N. C., report that petroleum has been discovered in large quantities.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Arrest of Emerson Etheridge—Gov. Brownlow on the Franchise Law in Tennessee—He Denounces Those as Rebels who Oppose it.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 11.

A special dispatch from Nashville to the *Commercial*, of this city, announces the arrest of Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE, at Columbus, Ky., by the commandant of the military post in that city, on the charge of delivering incendiary speeches in Tennessee.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette* says:

"GOV. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation declaring the franchise law the supreme law of the State. He denounces all those as rebels who attempt to oppose its execution, and calls upon the civil authorities to arrest all persons who, under the pretence of being candidates for Congress, are advising the people to nullify the constitution and laws, and stirring up rebellion and sedition."

SARATOGA.

Races Postponed—Distinguished Arrivals—Baggage Car Burned.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 11.

The races are postponed until to-morrow on account of the rain.

Hon. CHARLES O'CONNOR, Hon. JAMES A. BRADY, Hon. M. S. WILLIAMSON, Col. B. F. STOCKTON, Col. E. M. GREEN, Maj.-Gen. SAXTON, Ex-Gov. DAVIES, of Milwaukie and Hon. FRANCES GRANGER are here, and are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

The baggage-car of the 3 A. M. down-train was destroyed by fire, together with the baggage, near Mechanicsville. No one was injured.

The Western Trade Convention.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 11.

Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE, of New-York, was chosen President of the Trade Convention. Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN and Mr. WALKER, of Chicago, were chosen Vice-Presidents at large, and a Vice-President was appointed for each State and the British Provinces.

DETROIT, Tuesday, July 11.

The only committees announced are the following:

On Transit—Messrs. D. W. C. Littlejohn, E. S. Prosser, Duncan Stewart, R. S. Elliott, J. C. Converse, P. C. Hersey, C. F. Randolph, R. P. Spaulding and D. B. Smith.

Canadians, who will confer with the above committee: Messrs. Malcolm Cameron, John McClellan, William McGovern and George H. Perry.

On Reciprocity—Messrs. J. F. Joy, R. M. Waite, J. J. Hatch, J. W. Taylor, F. Fraley and S. Newell.

Canadians to confer as above: Messrs. Joseph House, Thomas Ryan, J. G. Warts and Henry Fry.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists among the Chicago delegates at the action of the convention in confining each delegate to one vote. Several of the Chicago members have already left, and it is probable that they will all leave to-morrow.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, July 10.

The ship *Wheeler*, with a cargo of tobacco, which was aground for some days in James River, has been lightened, and arrived here to-day.

The steamer *Cossack*, from Richmond, got aground to-day near Point of Shoals lighthouse.

The ship *Missouri*, with a cargo of tobacco, which was ashore in James River, has arrived here and is reloading.

The United States steamer *Monticello*, from Norfolk, is here, bound to Portsmouth, N. H,

The English sloops-of-war *Styx* and *Petrel* have arrived at this port, bound to HALIFAX, where they expect orders to return to England.

Attack on a Collector of Internal Revenue.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, July 11.

PHILIP SPEED, a Collector of Internal Revenue, was assailed while going homeward on Saturday evening, about 11 o'clock, by three men in the garb of soldiers, one of whom with a boulder knocked in several of his teeth, besides inflicting other injuries upon him. Mr. SPEED thinks it was the intention of the soldiers to rob him. Though he was badly hurt, he is doing well.

Union Mass Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 11.

An enthusiastic Union mass meeting was held at Lexington, Ky., yesterday. Speeches were made by Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, and Gen. F. P. BLAIR, urging the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 11.

A letter from an officer of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, dated Chincha Islands, June 9, says it is expected the *St. Marys* will make a cruise of about four months along the coast of Peru and Chili, and then return to San Francisco, calling at some of the northern points on the way.

The Railroad Strike.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 11.

As yet there has been no overt act on the part of the railroad strikers. The railroad officers have collected from other places hands enough to do the necessary labor. Any attempt to interrupt work or create disturbance will be promptly met by the authorities. One of the companies has commenced proceedings against one of the chiefs of the "Union," for conspiracy and attempt to obstruct the business of the road.

Arrival of Cotton.

CAIRO, Tuesday, July 11.

Arrivals to-day bring 663 bales of cotton for the East, 212 bales for St. Louis, and 450 bales for Evansville.

Naval Visitors at Belfast.

BELFAST, Me., Tuesday, July 11.

The U. S. gunboat *Ashuelot*, Capt. DAVIS, arrived here last evening from Eastport, bringing Hon. FREDERICK A. PIKE.

Thousands of our people have visited the monitor *Agamenticus* now in this harbor. This afternoon Mayor ABBOTT and the other city officials were guests on board.

The U. S. gunboat *Tioga* opens to-morrow a rendezvous for naval apprentices.

From Key West.

ARRIVAL OF THE INO.

The United States ship *Ino*, from Key West, June 29, 1865, arrived yesterday. The following is a list of her officers:

Acting Master WM. MARTIN commanding; Acting Ensigns and ex-Officers, W. H. Elwell, J. M. Flansburg, John C. Harrington, — Pease, Thos. Parker; Acting Mate, D. R. Clarke; A. A. Paymaster, J. W. Strong.

The following vessels were sold at public auction at Key West, Fla., on June 28, 1865:

United States schooners *Wanderer*, $2,700; *Beauregard*, $3,100; *Two Sisters*, $2,500; *Stonewall*, $2,250; *Fox*, $1,600; *Sea Bird*, $2,200; sloop *Ariel*, $1,250.

Complete Acquittal of Mr. Osbon—He is Discharged from Parole.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose you a copy of a communication I received last evening. B. S. OSBON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, July 9, 1865.

B. S. Osbon, Esq.:

SIR: I am directed by Maj.-Gen. DIX to inform you that you are discharged from parole; that he has approved the findings of the court in your case, which was "not guilty," and that the order of approval and discharge will be placed in your hands as soon as it can be published. Respectfully yours,

(Signed,) JOHN A. BOLLES, Major and A. D. C.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. J. W. Denver, California, Gen. C. L. Fitzhugh, U. S. A.; Judge J. W. Clough, Oregon; and G. A. Henderson and son, Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Dwight, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Whittier and Lieut.-Col. A. G. Lawrence, U. S. A.; F. Canzenery, New-York; and Maj. Clayhill, Canada, are at the Brevoort House.

Stephen F. Olney, Providence; Gen. John L. Swift, New-Orleans; and David A. Brayton, Fall River, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Marquis de Chambrun, Paris, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

L. R. Vining and wife, Montreal, are at the Everett House.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 11.

Capital Stock	$2,100,000
Loans and Discounts	3,657,000
Specie	275,500
Due from other banks	468,500
Due to other banks	415,800
Deposits	1,312,600
Circulation	479,600

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 11.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT advanced 10c. CORN quiet at 91c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY—Sales of Western at $2 11. COFFEE dull; R'o, 21c.@22c.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—The Commencement at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., will take place Thursday, July 20. President FISHER will deliver his seventh baccalaureate sermon on Sunday afternoon, July 16. Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., of New-York, will address the Society of Christian Research on Sunday evening. Prize declamation, Monday evening, July 17. Rev. Dr. H. A. NELSON, of St. Louis, (class of 1840,) will deliver an address, and Rev. J. A. PRIEST, of Gloversville, (class of 1847,) will read a poem before the Alumni on Tuesday evening, July 18. There will be a meeting of the Alumni and friends of the college on Wednesday evening, July 19.

A NEW-YORK LAWYER DOWN EAST.—The Boston *Post* has the following "first-rate notice" of our distinguished fellow-citizen and renowned lawyer, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, who is just now engaged in a revenue case in the modern Athens:

"Although he is neither an ex-Judge, nor even an "Honorable," he attracts deserved attention from his generally high position and his especial eminence as a great commercial lawyer. His appearance answers but slightly to his fame. He is neither a man of rotund proportions nor stately form nor swelling manners. He has nothing of the grace, dignity and polish of appearance, which we are accustomed to associate with the part of a first-rate barrister. He has none of the grand and stately appearance with which WEBSTER used to impress our courts. He has nothing of the brilliant glow and splendid glitter of CHOATE, and as little of the stolid composure and barristerial pomp of BARTLETT, still his appearance impresses one favorably, and he has a reserve of strength, an accuracy and precision of statement and an utter absence of all pretension, show and arrogance, which inclines one to listen respectfully and persuades one to weigh carefully. He is as thin, wiry, and cadaverous, almost, as the late Chief Justice TANEY. He has a clear, sharp, ringing voice, though it is not powerful or musical. His action is sparing, but effective. In making his points he is lucid, precise and cogent, seldom rhetorical or ornamental. He has an easy, colloquial way; he is never in haste and never hesitates. He is an excellent extempore speaker, a sound commercial lawyer and an advocate of great genius and resources."

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

If Life and Health can be Estimated by dollars and cents, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

Wait not an Hour if you Find Weakness and depression growing upon you, in trying the makeshift tonics of the day. Resort at once to the infallible BIOKRENE. It is harmless as milk, but the most wonderful of all tonics. $1 per bottle. Depot 28 Dey-street. Sold by all Druggists.

Dyspepsia and Fits.

A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent to all on receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, STRENGTHENS and PROMOTES the growth of the WEAKEST HAIR; stops its falling out in three days; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; THE BEST HAIR DRESSING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC; it is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway. I assure all persons the above preparation will do all that is claimed for it.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.
Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Honey Soap,
GLYCERINE SOAP,
DEMULCENT SOAP,
WINDSOR SOAP,
Manufactured by
J. C. HULL'S SON,
No. 32 Park-row, New-York.
Upward of 100 different styles

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Second-Hand Safes,
In large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent Alum and Dry Plaster Safes. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for Silver Plate, &c. At No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 335 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Schilberg's German Ointment.—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for piles, old wounds, scrofula, salt rheum, all bone and skin diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, 93 Bowery, N. Y.

A Raid.—Now is the time to commence using Dutcher's Lightning Fly-killer and keep the house clear of flies all Summer. Sold by all Druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, Lock-stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine.

Robbed or Not—The Burglar His Own INFORMER.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter in every conceivable style, neat, suitable, executed in the best manner, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown, sold everywhere.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway, New-York.

Marsh's Truss Institute, No. 232 Broadway. (Museum Building.)—Trusses, shoulder braces, silk elastic abdominal belts, silk elastic stockings, &c., carefully applied and satisfaction guaranteed.

MARRIED.

BENNET—BUTT.—In Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, July 6, at Christ Church, by Rev. N. Okeson, NATHAN J. BENNET, of Bridgeport, Conn., and MARTHA HAINES BUTT, only daughter of the late Francis Butt, of Norfolk.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Tuesday, July 11, Dr. ASHER ATKINSON, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in Clerk-st., near Myrtle-av., Clarmont, N. J., 2½ miles below Jersey City Ferry. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The dummy railroad cars pass near the house, and leave the ferry every hour. The plank-road horse cars go within half a mile of the house.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, July 10, MARY RICE ANDERSON, daughter of Wm. and Ann Anderson, aged 11 years, 1 month and 3 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 217 East Broadway, on Wednesday, July 12, at 1 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ANTHONY.—At Rye, on Sunday, July 9, ANN B., wife of Richard K. Anthony, and eldest daughter of the late Daniel B. Dash.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Rye, on Wednesday, July 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11:30 A.M., and return at 4:20 P.M.

BARKER.—In the village of Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, July 10, LYDIA STEWART, wife of Dr. Charles H. Barker, and youngest daughter of Rev. Gilbert H. Sayres, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Thursday, July 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, and at 2 P. M. from Grace Church, Jamaica. The cars leave for Jamaica at 1 o'clock, Brooklyn side, South Ferry, and return as late as 5¼ o'clock.

BLONDELL.—On Sunday, July 9, ELIZA F., wife of Charles Blondell, in her 47th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Advent, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 95 West 45th-st., without further notice.

DUNKIN.—On Monday, July 10, FRANCES S., daughter of John T. and Agnes C. Dunkin, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRASER.—On Saturday, July 8, at 3 P. M., at No. 363 West 34th-st., after a long and painful illness, CATHARINE A., wife of John Fraser, and youngest daughter of Robert Strachan, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Thursday, July 13, at 3 P. M.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

POST.—At Tripoli, Syria, on Wednesday, May 17, ARTHUR MITCHELL, only son of Rev. George E. Post, M. D., aged 5 months.

STICKNEL.—On Tuesday, July 11, of cholera infantum, MARY ARLETTA, only child of Newell H. and Martha A. Stickney, aged 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 743 Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

SILLICK.—Suddenly, on Monday, July 10, Rev. JOHN A. SILLICK, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the 86th-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday, July 12, at 8 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on the train leaving Yorkville at 10:19 A. M., and returning at 2:40 P. M.

TIFFT.—At Charleston, West Va., on Friday, June 30, J. G. TIFFT, aged 60 years, 10 months and 2 days.

The funeral services will be held at the house of his son-in-law, C. B. Shaw, No. 46 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, J. N., H. R. and A. H. Tifft, are requested to attend without further notice.

TILLOU.—At Tillietudlem, N. J., on Monday, July 10, of paralysis, FRANCIS R. TILLOU, in the 70th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WARNER.—On Tuesday, July 11, WILLIAM ARTHUR, son of Everardus Warner and Catherine L. E. Sereance, aged 9 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, Rev. Alex. H. Warner, Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, July 13, at 11 A. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 8:30 A. M., and return 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

WALLACE.—At Saratoga Springs, on Tuesday, July 11, T. J. WALLACE, organist of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th-st., aged 36 years.

The remains will be brought to this city and interred in Calvary Cemetery. His relatives and friends are requested to attend a solemn mass of requiem at the above Church on Thursday morning, July 13, at 10½ o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the above association this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ P. M., to take action respecting the funeral of our late member, T. J. WALLACE, organist of 59th-st. Church. J. P. TRAVERS, President.

WM. D. HOGARTY, Secretary.

☞ The funeral of Mrs. CLARA FOUNTAIN, wife of J. G. Fountain, will take place at Christ Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, July 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 7, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, China, of the death, on the 3d of March last, at that place, of BENJAMIN MCDONALD, an American citizen, and a former resident of New-York City.

BATHING SUITS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

SHIRTS
OF THE CELEBRATED
AMERICAN YOKE
PATTERN.

FURNISHING GOODS
AND
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR
IN GREAT VARIETY.

DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

R. R. R.
SEVEN GREAT BLESSINGS
SECURED TO THE HUMAN RACE
BY ONE BOTTLE OF
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.

1. If suddenly seized with pain or sickness, the use of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford IMMEDIATE EASE and exterminate the threatened disease.

2. If suffering from any accute, inflammatory, neuralgic, rheumatic, miasmatic or other disease, whether rheumatism or neuralgia, cholera-morbus, diarrhœa, bilious colic, fever and ague, weakness in the limbs, back, legs, strains, bruises, burns, or any pain or infirmity, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will quickly cure the patient, without occasioning loss of time, change of diet, or the use of other medicines.

3. If subject to headache, sour taste in the mouth, dizziness, sickness at stomach, melancholy, fits, toothache, loss of appetite, general debility, coldness of the extremities, swollen joints, nervousness, restlessness, difficult breathing, asthma, sore throat, coughs, colds, influenza, diphtheria, croup, inflammation of the bowels, stomach, kidneys or bladder, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and quickly cure the complaint.

4. RUBBING THE SPINE.—If afflicted with spinal difficulties, or with diabetes, incontinence of urine, irritation of the bladder, paralysis of the spincter or the bladder, sluggishness of the kidneys, leuchorrhœa, whites, flour albus, falling of the womb, and other uterine difficulties, Radway's Ready Relief, rubbed the entire length of the spine for ten or twenty minuets, twice a day, will cure the worst cases. We have over 1,000 well authenticated cases, where Radway's Ready Relief, by this method of application, has effected permanent and speedy cures.

5. All who, by exposure to hard service, either military, naval, or otherwise, or by the use of mercury have contracted painful diseases, and those suffering from rheumatism in any form, pains in the joints or limbs, palsy or paralysis, weakness, coolness in the extremities, and all pains and aches, lameness and other infirmities, will be quickly cured by the use of Radway's Ready Relief.

6. If the community is threatened with any infectious disease—either small-pox, yellow fever, typhus or typhoid fevers, Radway's Ready Relief is the best disenfectant in the world and a sure preventive to those who use it against attacks of these maladies. In cases of inflammation of the bowels, bilious colic, painters' colic, or any active inflammatory disease, the Ready Relief will immediately afford ease and comfort. It possesses marked advantages over all preparations of opium, morphine, veratrine and other opiates and narcotics. It lull pains by imparting strength and vigor to the system and arousing the vital energies to a healthful action, instead of paralysing the perceptive faculties and making them insensible to pain. Let those who would live and enjoy health use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

7. To all who are sick and in pain, use the RELIEF. It can do no harm, and will surely do good. Persons who are weak, nervous and debilitated, a teaspoonful of the Ready Relief in a wine glass of water will do you more good than all the bitters in the world—keep your stomach clean and healthy, your breath sweet, your nerves strong, your spirits happy, your appetite good, and your digestion regular. A dose taken at bedtime will insure calm and pleasant sleep.

This remedy is truly a Family Medicine. It can be used with the positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or uneasiness exist.

It is the cheapest medicine in the world. One fifty-cent bottle contains more medicine, as well as being a superior medicine, than one dollar's worth of the ordinary pain-killers, liniments, &c., of the day.

One fifty-cent bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will do more good, and can be used for more purposes, than ten dollars expended for any other medicine in use.

READ WHAT MRS. WESTCOTT SAYS.
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND OTHERS SAY THE SAME.
MRS. WESTCOTT,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE OF WESTCHESTER—READ WHAT SHE SAYS:

"Your Ready Relief and Regulating Pills do our family more good than all the physic and doctors we have had for years. If I have the headache I take Radway's Ready Relief and one of the Pills—in an hour I am all right; if pain in my bowels, Radway's Ready Relief gives me ease and comfort; if rheumatism, I use the Relief; if sore throat or hoarseness, I use the Relief; if neuralgic pains shoot about my body, I stop them with the Relief; if I catch cold, I take the Relief; if toothache, or earache, or facesche, I apply the Relief—in a few moments the most severe pains are lulled. If my children fall and bruise or otherwise hurt themselves, the Relief removes all pain and discoloration of the skin; if they burn or scald themselves, the Relief takes out the fire and relieves them from anguish. I could not sleep without a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief within my reach; so with the Pills, the very moment my stomach or bowels are out of order, one of Radway's Pills is all that I require to restore my

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERIES,
Constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.

JULY, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,053 TO 111,733 INCLUSIVE

BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

E. R. McILVAINE

NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK,
Chartered by act of Legislature,
for the
SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES,
Under special guarantee
and the
RENTING OF SAFES
in its
BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
in the
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
No. 146 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.
COUPONS COLLECTED.

The charter confines the business of the company to the safe keeping of valuables, and imposes a personal liability upon the stockholders to an amount equal and additional to the stock held.

Circulars containing rates, &c., can be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. SWIFT, of Henry A. Swift & Co., No. 29 Barclay-st.
COURTLANDT PALMER, No. 54 William-st.
Hon. JAS. R. WHITING, No 61 Hudson-st.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American Express Company.
DAVID OGDEN, No. 63 Wall-st.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, Tiffany & Co, No. 550 Broadway.
JACOB RUSSELL, Cashier United States Sub-Treasury, New-York.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent Central Express Company, and President First National Bank, Somerville, N. J.
C. G. HALSTED, Cashier Adams Express Company.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Jerome Riggs & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JOHN A. PULLEN, Manager National Express Co.
W. C. SHELDON, Buckley, Sheldon & Co., No. 75 Leonard-st.
FRANCIS H. JENKS.

FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 3 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, and do a General Commercial Business.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, MONDAY morning, July 4, 1865:

RESOURCES.	Dr.
Demands loans	$1,103,021 18
Bills discounted	253,775 13—$1,356,801 31
Stocks, bonds, &c. owned (par $451,200)	450,344 13
Due from banks and bankers	57,227 97
Furniture and fixtures	5,147 17
Expenses	18,537 85
Cash and cash items, viz:	
Checks, &c. for exchange	$2,011,017 65
Legal tender	265,610 00
National currency	1,150 00
Specie	100 75
Foreign checks and Tellers sundries	66,504 33— 2,344,382 73
Total resources	$4,179,184 85

LIABILITIES.	Cr.
Capital stock	$300,000 00
Circulation, (outstanding)	148,500 00
Deposits, due banks and individuals	4,569,232 20
Earnings received	21,452 20
Total liabilities	$5,179,184 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—ALFRED A. POST, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is the Cashier of the American National Bank, that the foregoing quarterly report is a correct statement of the affairs of said bank at this date. ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1865.
FRANCIS B. KEETH, Notary Public,
New-York County.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 1, 1865.

WHEREAS SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The East River National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under said act.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of May 1865.
(Signed,) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.
L. S.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,

have in all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

SECURITY FOR VALUABLES,
In large or small amounts.

STUDIO VAULT,

OFFICE IN THE STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Unequaled Fire and Burglar-Proof accommodations for the reception of

FAMILY SILVER,

Jewel Cases, Title Deeds, Government Bonds, Bullion, Cash Boxes, Treasury Notes,

ARTISTS' STUDIES,

AND VALUABLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY GUARANTEED.
(Hours, 8½ A. M. to 4½ P. M.)
WILLIAM A. CROCKER, Superintendent.

Private Safes and Strong Boxes with Combination Locks, to rent by the year.

PRIVATE OFFICE FOR THE USE OF CUSTOMERS

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS'

DRAFTS ON THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.
ALSO,
ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,

No. 54 WILLIAM-STREET, corner of PINE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BOSTON, June 29, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS FOR $6,500,000 WORTH OF THE SCRIP OF THE COMMONWEALTH, KNOWN AS THE "WAR FUND OF 1865."

PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS AND REDEEMABLE IN FIVE YEARS AT OPTION OF THE STATE.

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE GOVERNOR AND Council, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed on the first day of April 1865, (Chap. 122,) and an Act passed on the seventeenth day of May, 1865, the undersigned hereby invites Proposals for the purchase of six million five hundred thousand dollars' ($6,500,000) worth of the scrip of Massachusetts, to be designated the "War Fund," as provided for in said act, toward completing the funding of the war debt of the Commonwealth.

The certificates of said scrip will be of the denomination of $500 and $1,000, (at option of bidders,) *payable in lawful money of United States*, with interest warrants (coupons) attached, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. (6 ₱ cent.) per annum, payable at this office, semi-annually, IN COIN, on the first days of March and September, of each year.

Should parties prefer, the scrip purchased may be registered at this office, in which case the certificates will be without coupons, interest being payable at same date and place, and then and there to be duly receipted for.

For the redemption of the principal, a sinking fund is established by the act creating the fund.

Bidders must designate in their bids the class of certificates which they desire, and the number of certificates of each class, if they desire some of each, and whether with coupons, or registered.

The interest of each certificate first payable, that of September, 1865, will be reckoned from the day of payment of the bonds purchased.

Sealed proposals for the whole, or any part of the above scrip will be received at this office, *until the 15th day of July next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, M.*, when they will be opened and awards made to the highest bidders, reserving the right, however, to reject any or all bids. Fractional bids must be either in quarters, halves, or three quarters of one per cent. Said proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. (5 ₱ cent.) of the amount bid for, to be accounted for in payment, where bids are accepted or returned to the several unsuccessful bidders, or forfeited if the bidder do not respond to an accepted bid.

The proposals must be inclosed in an envelope to the address of the Treasurer, and MUST *be marked* "PROPOSALS FOR LOAN," to prevent their being opened before the date assigned herein for opening. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified thereof, and payment for the scrip to be made as follows, viz: The whole at option of purchaser for the whole scrip purchased, on the 20th of July next ensuing; or one-half on that day for one-half of the scrip purchased, and the balance on the 20th of August next ensuing, for the remaining half.

Certificates or receipts, will be ready for delivery at time of payment therefor.

Temporary notes held by any parties against the Commonwealth will be received in payment of scrip.

HENRY K. OLIVER, Treasurer.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.,) available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,

Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
[SEAL.]
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN as required by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 9, 1864, entitled, "An Act enabling the Banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States; that having obtained the consent of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock for that purpose, a majority of the directors, at a meeting held this day, have voted to change or convert this Bank into a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of "The Chatham National Bank of New-York.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

HARTFORD BUSINESS PAPER AND Hartford Stocks bought at current rates. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment less ¼, by

GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers,
Hartford, Conn.

REFER TO
KETCHUM, SON & CO., Washington Bank, Boston.
FISK & HATCH, New-York. Hartford Bank, Hartford.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANY, No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year will take place on TUESDAY, the 25th of July, at the office of the company, where the poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

J. H. KETCHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—Customers of this company entitled to Certificates of "Profits" for the year 1863 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JULY 1, will be paid at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

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WANTED—TO PURCHASE, BROOKLYN CITY securities of the different issues, at highest market price.

T. G. SCHOMBURG,
No. 67 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DESPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,

BANKERS

AND GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,

NO. 6 WALL-ST.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SPECIE bought and sold at best rates, at the counter.

Four per cent. allowed on all deposits, subject to check at sight.

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, and other securities bought and sold at Broker's Board, at the usual commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK of the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1865:

	Dr.
Notes and bills discounted	$356,344 69
Overdrafts	4,854 28
Current expenses	4,140 73
Remittances and other cash items, in Exchanges	60,895 78
Due from National Banks	7,207 48
Due from other banks	400 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer, to secure circulating notes	$300,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits	45,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	5,000 00
Other U. S. Securities	452,250 00— 810,250 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of this bank	325 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks	1,718 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State Banks	1,433 00— 3,476 00
Specie	
Other lawful money	365,127 00
Total	$1,821,841 99

	Cr.
Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	270,000 00
Individual deposits	850,523 01
United States deposits	55,514 93
Dividends unpaid	150 00
Due National Banks	599,362 85
Profits	46,251 61
Total	$1,821,841 99

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss. CHARLES P. HART, of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES P. HART, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of July, 1865.

F. D. SHERMAN, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1865:

Loans and bills discounted	$835,970 19
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer for circulation	1,000,000 00
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer for deposits	200,000 00
Other United States securities on hand	21,250 00
Due from National Banks	51,172 72
Current expenses	17,—5 72
Taxes paid	6,— 78
Cash on hand, notes of this bank	4,— 00
Cash on hand in notes of other banks	4,— 00
Specie	17,—14 75
Cash on hand in lawful money	941,—75 00
Total	$3,098,—14 56
Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Circulating notes to Comptroller	270,000 00
Due depositors and banks	1,194,—14 56
Dividends unpaid	1,— 00
Surplus fund	30,— 00
Profit and Loss account	303,— 00
Total	$3,098,—14 56

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 16 EXCHANGE-PLACE, 3d Floor, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1865.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS.—THE UNDERsigned trees hereby inform and remind the holders of bonds issued by this company that the interest upon the same, due July 1, 1865, and that we have designated the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 16 Wall-st., as the place required by the Trust Deed, the holders of said bonds are requested to present the coupons for payment at that office.

42, 55, 128, 131, 134, 147, 164, 165, 172, 214, 303, 304, 305, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352,

FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE LARGE AND elegant Summer hotel, widely and favorably known as the
HEATH HOUSE,
at Schooley's Mountain Spring, Morris County, N. J., is now offered for sale, to close the estate of its late owner,
EPHRAIM MARSH, DECEASED.
This establishment is one of the most convenient and complete in all its arrangements to be found; is thoroughly furnished and in excellent order and repair. It will accommodate between 300 and 400 persons; has connected with it a pleasant cottage with nine rooms, a fine billiard-room, ten-pin alleys; also large stables and carriage sheds, besides 30 acres of good land, including a splendid lawn of nearly 20 acres, filled with magnificent shade trees.
This has long been and continues to be one of the most successful and popular Summer hotels.
It is scarcely four hours' ride from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, and within a year, by the extension of the same railroad to Easton, will be brought within five hours' ride of Philadelphia; and now has telegraphic communication with all parts of the country.
Gentlemen who desire a healthy and delightful Summer retreat, within easy access of the cities, for themselves and families, might do well to form an association or company and secure the control of this elegant establishment.
Terms easy. For particulars address
WM. W. MARSH, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.
WM. W. MARSH, JOHN MARSH, THEO. LITTLE, } Executors.

MIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 12 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE IN PITTSFIELD—BERKSHIRE County, Mass., a first-class country residence, comprising spacious modern buildings and 28 acres of rich land, well ornamented with a pleasant grove and pond, fruit, deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. It is about fifteen minutes' walk from the post-office, retired, and affords a beautiful view of the village and the surrounding mountains. Inquire of Messrs. COLT & PINCREE, Pittsfield, or of E. H. LUDLOW, Esq., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York City.

FARM AND FACTORY PROPERTY, near the city; large mill and water-power; mansion; 3 dwellings; extensive outbuildings; 6,000 peach and 200 cherry trees, and other fruits; valuable stone quarry; for sale cheap, on easy terms. 40,000 acres Iowa and 8,000 acres Illinois lands very cheap. Also, a large number of farms, country seats, &c., all sizes, locations and prices.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—R. S. LIVINGSTON offers for sale his country seat, situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine shade-trees. For particulars see the New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKY, banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES, IN Litchfield County, Conn., one-half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-story brick, 40x40, with extension 24x28; three barns, stables and other outbuildings; all nearly new; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND, FIFTY-TWO acres, choice location, on south side, with superb land and ocean views; would be divided for cottage sites. Also, lots on Laurel Hill and Newtown Creek, Long Island, suitable for pleasant and cheap residences and factories. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, N. Y., A COTTAGE of delightfully located on Woodford-av, or Jones-place; it contains eight rooms, and is in thorough repair; has a fine living spring in the cellar, also a large new cistern, pumps, &c.; size of lot 50x250; view of the river unsurpassed. Price $4,500. Terms easy. Apply at No. 58 East 13th-st., New-York, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON THE EAST SIDE OF the 6th-av., between the Central Park and 125th-st., a whole block on the avenue and 100 feet in depth. Apply to LISHAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

EXTENSIVE FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND forge shops for sale cheap, on easy terms; doing a large, profitable business; convenient to the city; buildings, machinery, patterns, tools, &c., complete, and all in good order.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm of 420 acres in Warwick Valley, four miles from the Town of Warwick; this is one of the best farms in the State. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 57 White-st., New-York, between the hours of 10 and 12.

FARM FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., well located, containing about 23½ acres, two-story frame dwelling-house, excellent fruit and water; price $5,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN IRVINGTON, N. J.—10 MILES from New-York; Price $5,000; neat cottage, nine rooms, barn and ice-house; fruit and flowers; 4 acres, good fencing; furniture if desired. Apply at No. 312 Pearl-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR ONE TO THREE years, with or without furniture, a first-class residence, not over one hour's ride from New-York City; the house sufficient for a family of ten persons, with good yard room; located on New-Haven Railroad preferred; would like to have the privilege of buying. Address me during this week, with full particulars, at the Public Petroleum Stock Exchange, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York. W. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—THE SUBscriber wants to buy a comfortable house, with about one acre of ground, in a genteel neighborhood, from five to thirty miles from the city, and contiguous to railroad depot. Any person having property of the above description to sell may find a purchaser by addressing S. B., box No. 165 *Times* Office, for one week, stating full particulars of location, &c.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE OR PART of a house in a desirable neighborhood in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, for a few months or longer, by a family of three, no children; security given for the future, or it may be bought; unexceptional references given and required. Address U. S. N., Fifth-av. Hotel.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SEVERAL FIRST-class residences in desirable locations; Murray Hill preferred. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board, at reasonable rates, at a beautiful location in the pleasant and healthy village of Hackensack, N. J., about 12 miles from New-York; cars go to that city six times a day. Address Box No. 5 Post-office, Hackensack, N. J.

BOARDING—AT STAPLETON, S. I.—GOOD LOcality, fine view of bay, near the landing. Address Box No. 537 Post-office, or inquire at No. 185 Washington-st.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLLINS HOUSE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.
The house is delightfully situated just out of the village, commanding a magnificent panoramic view of this picturesque and healthy region. It is built with all the modern improvements, with spacious rooms and particular regard to health and comfort. It is surrounded by ample grounds, and a running spring of beautiful, soft water is carried throughout the building. Hot, cold and shower baths always in readiness, free to the guests of the house. Carriage and saddle horses and stabling in connection with the establishment.
This select family hotel is located on the Housatonic Railroad, and the cars will stop at the platform at the house for the accommodation of passengers whenever desired. Bills payable weekly.
C. S. MARSH, Proprietor.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE.
Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors; terms $2 per day; rooms can be engaged for the season.
LIPPINCOTT & WOOLEY, Proprietors.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This favorite hotel will open for the season,
JUNE 20TH, INST.
Address COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 9:30 A. M., 2:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests; visitors will find at all times an authorized agent with badge at the Catskill steamboat landing and Catskill station, Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. A telegraph line connecting with all parts of the country has recently been erected.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.—Now open. It is very pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, fronting both the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea-bathing; driving, sailing and fishing unexcelled. Cars from James-slip to Greenport; thence by stage to the house. Send for circular.
M. B. PARSONS & CO., Proprietors.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A LEGITImate and pleasant business, paying 300 per cent. profit. Small capital required. Address OWNER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

MACHINE SHOP WANTED.—ANY PERSON having a machine shop for sale, or to lease, with steam power, may hear of a purchaser or lessee by applying to the Goodenough Horseshoe Company, No. 1 Dey-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A three-story and basement brown-stone house, with modern improvements, in Second-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; rent $1,000. Inquire at MOORE'S real estate office, corner of Degraw and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 70th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COTTAGE AT SING Sing, with ¾ of an acre; fine view, pleasantly situated on State-st. terrace; newly repaired and painted; gas, range, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., J. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF six rooms, with modern improvements. For further particulars inquire at No. 200 West 15th-st.

TO LET—SHIP-YARD ON EAST RIVER, CORner of North 2d-st., Brooklyn.
Large storage warehouse, fire-proof, with deep water-front on East River. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

TO LET, SELL OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE and 23½ lots at Clifton, Staten Island. Terms of sale to suit. Address S. R., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

OFFICE TO LET—IN WALL-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Nassau sts. Address Box No. 266 Post-office.

TO LEASE—PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER, FOR A term of years. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—THE subscriber's residence at Meadowside, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm-house, well shaded, situated near the salt water, with bathing, &c., on the premises. Location healthy, surrounded by shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages; stage to steamer. Inquire of E. B. FRANKLIN, No. 20 West-st., or address at Locust Valley, L. I., CHAS. E. FEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES DESIRING board for the Summer, can be accommodated at a farm-house pleasantly situated along a river, six miles from Long Branch, where there is good fishing, bathing and sailing; terms, $9 a week for adults; children and servants half-price. For particulars, address Mrs. L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J., or apply at No. 18 LeRoy-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

A new and wonderful discovery, Dr. J. C. DIXON'S CANCER ANTIDOTE, which has already proved, in over five hundred cases, to be the most successful treatment for cancer that has ever been used by man. The method of treatment is indeed simple. That terrible disease is entirely removed in a solid mass, without the use of the knife, loss of blood, producing of pain, caustic burning, or affecting the sound parts. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.: No. 726 Broadway; J. C. DIXON, M. D.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. The most sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
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No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 136 Elm-st., New-York without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 26 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 136 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauricean is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will place any lady of life in thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to regulate them fully in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 1,152 Greenwich-st., with full instructions. Address Box No. 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. Victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated Medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 50 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEyond REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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STATIONERY PAPER AND ACCOUNT Books of every kind at lowest prices. Orders receive prompt attention.
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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

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A large stock always on hand at
LOWER PRICES
than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABEE'S MANTLE WORKS,
No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE SERvice, and desiring to engage in a highly respectable and lucrative employment, may address Box No. 3,788 New-York Post-office. The employment is not laborious, but requires gentlemen of intelligence, education and good address to secure success.

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NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
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NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,432	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,432	.....
ERIN	2,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 8
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, July 15
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage pas.sage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,264 tons	300-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	300-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	300-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE.....FRIDAY.....July 21
LAFAYETTE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 5.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 12.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....July 12
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....July 15
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY.....July 19
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....July 22
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....100 | Steerage to Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43, North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
July 17—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LONDON.
The splendid British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail, as above, from Pier No. 1 North River, TUESDAY, July 18, to be followed by the Steamship BELLONA.
For passage, at lowest rates, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For Freight, apply at No. 54 Scottish-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on July 20.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAMER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and the IRISH PORTS.
"BRITANNIA," SATURDAY, July 15,
at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 2, North River.
Cabins, $80, $90 and $70. Steerage, $30. In Currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
Freight reduced to 15 cents per foot.
Passage, first class, $45; second class, $30.
Steerage, $20.
STAR LINE.
Regular weekly United States mail line.
The first-class steamship
AMERICA,
CLEFT, Commander,
Will commence taking freight on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and positively sail on SATURDAY, July 15, at 9 o'clock, from foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, COOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, July 22.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, LADEWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
FREIGHTS GREATLY REDUCED.
PIONEER LINE.
The new and first-class steamship
ZODIAC,
BURLEY, Commander,
will sail as above, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, July 13.
For freight or passage, at as low rates as any other line, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GRINNELL.
The CHASE will succeed, and sail on THURSDAY, July 20.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 2 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class steamship
COMMANDER,
Capt. TERRY,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, East River, on THURSDAY, July 13, promptly at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The fine United States Mail steamship
LODONA,
WM. R. HOVEY, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 21 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
Freight and passengers taken at reduced rates.
G. HEINEKEN, & PALMORE, Agents,
No. 113 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. EDWARDS, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will follow SATURDAY, July 22.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.—The CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, will dispatch on the 26th of every month at noon, from pier No. 2½, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. LOWBER, at lower rates of passage than any other line. For particulars apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.
N. B.—Two new steamers, the NICARAGUA and LEONE building for this Company, are nearly complete, and the line will shortly be run every 20 days, which we hope will enable us to offer sufficient accommodation to the great demand for passage by this favorite line, well known to all old Californians for care and attention to the comfort of its passengers.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND—Delivering goods at the wharf at Richmond and avoiding lighterage.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The HATTERAS will leave as above every Saturday. Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CUBA, T. COOL, Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 26th instant. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MARIPOSA will follow on Saturday, July 15.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships.
The
GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Master,
will leave Pier No. 14, E. R., on SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 o'clock, precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, July 22.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship
EUTERPE,
will sail from pier No. 35, North River, on
SATURDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to the agents.
H. T. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address will be promptly forwarded.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE, No. 42 CHAMBERS-ST.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. G. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express:) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:30 P. M. via Harlem Railroad; sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
11:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Grove, Long Branch, Port, Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squanpum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 1:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55,

FROM TROY.

Commencement at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Friday, July 7, 1865.

We boast no Howard nor Yale here, but a scientific college, of good repute abroad and fair fame at home—the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. For years and years young men went out from its walls to help engineer the great mechanical structures of the country. They were found, level in hand, on the half graded banks of the Western railroads, or peacefully watching the stars with MITCHELL at some pleasant "Look-out Mountain" like the Dudley Observatory. Lately, these graduates have been more intent on martial work. They have borne the sword instead of the theodolite, and if they were with MITCHELL, no pacific errand called them. Large numbers of the students have gone into the army, yet the standard of scholarship and numbers remains high. The institute was established in 1824 by the late STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, after whom it is named. It 1849 it was reorganized, and changed from a mere school to a real college. It is now in excellent hands. The trustees embrace many of our leading citizens, while there are a dozen or more Professors, headed by Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, and including Prof. HALL, the State Polocontologist. The institute is more than a local school; its scientific influences extend far and wide. This year it has 130 students—more than ever before. The great fire of 1862 destroyed the institute buildings, but new and better ones have arisen in their place, at the head of Broadway. The main structure is 115 feet long, 50 feet wide, and four stories high. A laboratory and observatory will soon be added. There is a cabinet of natural history in process of formation, and we have fossils enough in Troy to fill it right away, if necessary.

But I only want to record the "commencement," which took place at Rand's Hall last evening. It was preceded by the reading of graduating theses or essays the day before in which the students either reviewed existing mechanical structures or designed new ones. This year the class seemed to be critically inclined, and were mainly given to reviews. Among the institutions, whose merits were discussed, were the pump at the Brooklyn Water-Works, Murphy's Military Suspension Bridge, the Schuylkill Suspension Bridge, at Philadelphia, and the McCallum Bridge, at Port Jervis, on the Erie Railroad; the engine of the New-York steamship *Catherine Whiting*, with turbines, hydraulic motors, locomotives, &c. One student "did" petroleum, and probably "struck ile," to lubricate a dry subject. But all this was formal and comparatively private. The public exercises last night, however, drew a crowd, and were decidedly brilliant in their character. Three orations were delivered—a salutatory, by Mr. THOMPSON—an intermediate one by Mr. CHAMAN, on "Ingratitude to Scientific Men," and a validictory on "Science and Society" by Mr. WHITE. Then the degrees were conferred as follows:

Degree of Civil Engineer—Geo. B. Brainerd, Brooklyn; Samuel Bud, Jr., Poughkeepsie; Clifford Buxton, Warren, Mo.; Thomas M. Cleeman, A. M., Philadelphia; Henry H. Farnum, Port Jervis; Horace Loomis, Binghamton; Marshall M. Mallory, Watertown, Conn.; Jose R. da S. Piraja, Jr., Bahia, Brazil; Thos. C. Raymond, Cincinnati, Ohio; Alfred T. White, Brooklyn.

Degree of Bachelor of Science—John W. Griswold, Erie, Penn.

Rev. Dr. BEMAN, one of the oldest Presbyterian ministers in the Union, and for many years President of the institute, no longer fills that position—having taken up his residence in the West. JOHN F. WINSLOW, 1834, is his successor. Mr. WINSLOW is one of the firm of CORNING, WINSLOW & Co. Being a man of brains and a good speaker, he fills the Presidential chair in a manner that casts no discredit even on a place vacated by Dr. BEMAN. His address last evening was really admirable; and while the boys had lots of bouquets, the "Prex." had a wreath, too. Of course there was music, as well as flowers, and all combined to make a gala evening. In old times the institute had many students from the Southern States. No doubt are long many of the "wayward brothers" will return to woo the Muse of Science. T.

Extensive Smuggling along the Canadian Frontier.

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

The Commissioner of Customs, NATHAN SARGENT, Esq., is engaged in exposing and defeating a most extensive system of smuggling, which has been in existence for some time past, along the Canadian frontier, from New-Hampshire to Lake Superior. It has been ascertained that hundreds of men of pretended respectability, along this wide extent of territory, are actively and secretly engaged in smuggling liquors, teas, silks, spices, laces, and other valuable light goods from Canada into the United States, to evade the payment of duties which rightfully belong to the government.

Many men of wealth, bounty-brokers and substitute agents, whose business has been broken up in the Northern States since the close of the war, have entered largely into this traffic, having agents on both sides of the lines who assist in the transmission of the goods across. So extensive are the ramifications of this gang, that they have either suborned or intimidated hundreds of well-disposed citizens on the American side of the frontier, so that many connive at it indirectly by being afraid to inform the government agents of the operations of these knaves, who threaten to burn the houses and barns of those who gave information, or kill and steal their cattle. The smugglers have boats on the lakes which introduced goods regularly across the line until their operations were interfered with recently by the agents of the Treasury Department, who have been sent out to break up this traffic. They have also women engaged in the business, who smuggle under their skirts many of the light goods mentioned.

To such an extent has this last method of smuggling been carried, that the department has appointed female examiners at various points along the line, whose duty is to examine the person of every woman coming from Canada, and in this way many have been detected in introducing smuggled goods. The department has adopted the most efficient measures to break up this contraband traffic, and numerous seizures of liquors, spices and silks have been made.

It only needs the cooperation of the citizens along the line to break up this smuggling entirely, but many of them seem disposed to assist those engaged in the business, and even men of supposed respectability consider it as dishonorable to become informers, and thus the government is defrauded of a large amount of revenue. These citizens seem to forget that it is their interest to break up this trade, because if the government cannot collect revenue from imports it must inevitably resort to heavier direct taxation to make up the deficiency. The work is in good hands, however, and there is every prospect that this traffic will be broken up, and the guilty parties punished.

Naval Intelligence.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

The Bureau of Recruiting and Equipment has issued the following order, which applies to the discharge of seamen at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. It is dated July 1. It reads in part as follows:

You will discharge all enlisted men on board of the receiving ship and other vessels *not* in active service under your command, who enlisted prior to Feb. 24, 1864, and all others enlisted in 1864 for two years, on settlement of their accounts and refunding a proper part of *all* bounties received by them. * * *

A. N. SMITH, Chief of Bureau.

To Admiral C. H. BELL, Commandant.

It will be remembered that the first resolution of Congress giving bounties to seamen gave them three months' pay as bounty, which was to be deducted from prize money. All prior to these enlistments are entitled to discharge. The second act was passed in July, 1864, giving the same bounty to sailors as to soldiers. Now these latter two classes of men must refund a proportional part of their bounties before they can receive their discharge.

The reduction of the *personel* of the navy is progressing quite rapidly at the Navy-yard. Since May, something over fifty vessels have been paid off and put out of commission, and several thousand men discharged from the naval service.

TEXAS MEN PAID OFF.

All of the naval prisoners from Texas have been paid off here by Paymaster RUSSELL and his gentlemanly assistant, Paymaster BURNETT. Some of these poor fellows had as high as $1,350 due them. There remain now of the lot thirty-two contrabands, who were kept at work on the rebel fortifications. These will be paid off this week. Their settlement includes their ration-money, which amounts to no trifling sum.

Very few have any idea of the work accomplished in the Pay Department, over which Messrs. RUSSELL and BURNETT preside.

THE NAVAL AUCTION AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

At noon to-day there will be an auction-sale of thirty-two vessels, for which the Navy Department has no further use. A large number of these vessels was purchased, at the beginning of the war, from the mercantile marine, and hastily transformed into cruisers and blockaders. Many of them have rendered most valuable services, while others have been the property of the government for only a brief period. Many of them are valuable, and are worth more than they will probably realize at the sale, while some few contain only machinery which is of any real value.

From present indications the sale will be largely attended, and we hear of much interest which promises for a lively time when the vessels are offered by the auctioneers. Thus far, in the government sales, the sailing vessels have commanded better prices in ratio than the steam vessels. It is said that parties will be present to-day who intend to invest largely, in the hope of disposing of their purchases to some of the small South American Powers or naval service. Probably Peru and Chili may be represented on this occasion, and in view of the present warlike attitude of certain other little republics, it is not improbable that some of our former naval vessels will fly the pennant of another naval Power.

Another interest will be represented by parties who propose buying for the purpose of opening new steam commercial or market lines between the metropolis and the out-lying towns, whose avenue of transportation is Long Island Sound; and it would not be surprising to learn, in a few years hence, that Little Neck clams were brought to our markets by steam. The Navy Department is desirous of disposing of these vessels, but does not intend to sacrifice them to get rid of them. The sales at Washington and Philadelphia were well attended, but the results were not as satisfactory as could have been desired.

The local trade of the Southern ports will soon demand an increase of tonnage, and until vessels can be built, suited to the purpose, they must look to these auction sales to supply their demands. The mercantile marine of the South is utterly destroyed, the Mississippi River is stripped of her former strength of tonnage, and the Gulf coast is equally as barren of craft with which to carry on the simplest requirements of trade and commerce. Judging from these facts, we incline to the belief that we have men of means among us who will see in an investment of this kind an opportunity to realize a nice sum.

The terms of the sale are twenty per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance in six days thereafter.

FOR THE GULF.

The *Fort Morgan*, Volunteer Lieut.-Commander WM. B. EATON commanding, sailed yesterday from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, with the mails and supplies for the Gulf Squadron.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE NAVY-YARD.

Capt. PENNOCK has issued peremptory orders to the effect that none but returned sailors and soldiers are to be employed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Applicants must produce their certificates of honorable discharge before their petitions can be listened to. All vacancies are to be filled by those who have seen service under the flag. It must be remembered, however, that there is not sufficient employment at the yard for the entire Army of the Potomac.

OUR STREETS.

Why They are Not Cleaned—Who is at Fault, and the Secret of It.

The Facts of the Case—Organized Official Opposition to the Contractors.

The new street-cleaning contractors have evidently not had a fair show. They have been expected to do wonders without material, and as the Hebrews of old were compelled to make bricks without straw, they are expected to keep the streets clean without men, tools, horses and carts, and this, too, in the face of

ORGANIZED OPPOSITION,

opposition from members of the City Government, whose duty, sworn duty, is to help and not hinder them. A few facts will open the dust-beclouded eyes of the public.

When the contract for street-cleaning was awarded to the present board, it was supposed that as Mr. BOOLE had a friend in, and Mr. DEVLIN had a friend in, and the other high contracting powers were likewise represented, there would be no trouble, but that the dirt-carts would move quietly along and everything scavagenry in nature would be lovely and serene as a May morning. Mr. J. B. BROWN, the principal or working man of the new board, is corpulent, and therefore easy; he is also good-natured, and takes the world as he finds it. Desiring to do no violence to the street-cleaners, the cartmen, the scavengers and their families, he listened with willing ear to the syren song of an "influential politician," who said to him, "BROWN, old boy, there'll be the devil to pay if you discharge all these men; why don't you see the Aldermen and inspectors of the wards; make it all right with them; engage the old foremen, and run the machine with its present force; it will save you trouble, and be the square thing." BROWN saw it, and judged that it was good. The Aldermen were seen; the inspectors were likewise looked after, and the foremen engaged to work under the new heads as soon as the old ones gave up. The equity of this arrangement is patent to every one. By it BROWN and his associates got their carts and horses, their men and foremen without any trouble, while the old force was not displaced and no one lost anything, time nor money.

On the 1st of July the new contractors were to take hold. Mr. BOOLE had shown the streets to the reporters and they, wholly uninfluenced by a dinner at Delmonico's, had pronounced them clean, for they were clean, cleaner than they had been in weeks or months, and very much cleaner than they are to-day. Mr. BROWN and his associates felt happy. They had secured a good, not to say a big, thing, their arrangements were all ready, and on the following day they were to commence raking up the filthy dirt and raking in the filthy lucre.

Alas, for human expectations. That very night the

WORKMEN'S UNION

met, and resolved not to work for them. Influenced beyond a doubt, by certain of our official friends who hankered after the goodly days of a long pay-roll, induced by the representations of City Fathers, the men, the cartmen, and all the gangs, resolved not to work.

What was to be done?

Men are plenty, but horses and carts can't be picked up by the score in a few hours.

The great street-cleaning scheme was abortive, because, in good faith, Mr. BROWN had relied upon the engagements made with the Aldermen, the inspectors, the foremen and the gangs they represented.

The dirt began to incumber the streets, filth rested securely and undisturbed in the gutters, garbage decomposed offensively beneath our outraged nostrils, and pestilence threatened us with his poisoned breath. Then was the time for the opponents of the contractors to work. They scattered broadcast through the city petitions to his Honor the Mayor, representing that the streets were filthy, the city in a disgraceful condition, and the necessity imperative for the calling together of the

BOARD OF HEALTH.

This touched the Mayor in a tender spot, for if there is any one thing he detests more than another, it is that same Board of Health. The Board of Health, when convened, can't be gotten away. It's an omnipresent, and, so far as cash is concerned, an omnipotent institution. Its grasp on the money-bags of the city is like that of the Old Man of the Sea upon the neck of Sinbad the Sailor, or any other man. It can tear down houses, open streets, spend money by the hundreds of thousands, and issue bonds to the tune of millions. The Mayor, believing that there was an organized determination to ruin the contractors, sent for them, and yesterday morning Mr. BROWN

CALLED AT THE CITY HALL,

was notified of the complaints about the streets and asked for his statement. His response seemed entirely fair and straightforward. He believes that the idea of engaging the old force was but a ruse to induce him to defer preparations for the work before him. He adopted the idea and now sees the folly of it.

His men are attacked by crowds of young men and driven from the work. Mr. KENNEDY has given him police aid, but as soon as the policeman's back is turned, stones are thrown, men are disabled, and an incipient riot is begun.

He had to buy new horses and carts and now has nearly enough for his purpose. Yesterday he bought forty carts and horses. Men are numerous and to-day the

WORK WILL BE BEGUN

in earnest. Some two hundred are needed, and each Ward demands also from ten to twenty men. It is evident that the new contractors think they can do the work; they say they can, and it is incumbent upon every civic official to aid rather than embarrass them in their endeavor. The contract was legally made, the Mayor has done his duty in standing by it, and we trust Mr. BROWN and his associates will demonstrate by immediate and efficient action their ability not alone to make the city clean, but to keep it so.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

GARROTING IN CHARLTON-STREET.

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM BOYD, of No. 86 Charlton-street, were garroted, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, near their own dwelling, but not robbed. Policeman SCHMIDT having appeared before the robbers had completed their work. The officer pursued the outlaws, and captured one JOHN ALLEN, a young butcher. On the way to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police Station the prisoner escaped, but was subsequently rearrested by Patrolman ROWLAND, and taken to court, and Mr. BOYD, who is a marketman, and had started for Washington Market at the time of the attack, appeared and identified him. Justice DODGE declined to accept bail, and sent ALLEN to the Court of General Sessions for trial.

A THESPIAN IN A NEW PART.

Yesterday afternoon, Patrolman JOHN MCGOWAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, observing a young man entering gates and trying basement doors in Fifth-avenue, "went one eye on" him until he had reached Forty-third-street, and then took him into custody. The prisoner was taken to the police station in Twenty-ninth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and there acting Capt. J. J. WARD found on his person a huge new dirk, that is supposed to have been stolen from a hardware-store. The prisoner, on being taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, rendered the name of CARL WHELLER, a knight of the sock and buskin, and while under the officer's observation he was penniless and begging, having been sick since the time of his last engagement, five weeks ago, at the Varieties Theatre, in Broadway, where he enacted juvenile parts. Justice DODGE gave him two months in the Workhouse, and WHELLER, who is a native of London, 24 years of age, made his exit.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A LOST DAUGHTER FOUND.

The morning and evening newspapers, the police, and, for aught we know, the telegraph, have recently teemed with sensation tales of an abduction which was supposed to have occurred in Henry-street on the night of the 5th instant; and during all this time, it appears, the heroine of the drama has been rusticating, near the city, with a new-made husband, languishing in the honeymoon and hugely enjoying the sudden immortality which the newspapers had thrust upon her, but not dreaming that the youngsters with whom she was last seen lay, ill at ease, in the uninviting cells of Essex Market Prison. The story is, briefly, as follows: On the evening of the 5th, Miss SARAH E. BOYD, then a marriageable daughter of Mr. JAMES BOYD, of No. 97 Henry-street, went out with JOHN PARE, a boarder at her father's house, and in the Broadway Theatre they met JOHN and THOMAS ARMSTRONG, brothers, with whom the young couple were mutually friendly, and between the second and third acts, THOMAS ARMSTRONG took the young woman out, as PARE and JOHN ARMSTRONG supposed, to an ice-creamery. But the roguish twain eschewed the ices and went straightway to the dwelling of a worthy clergyman and were made one flesh. Then, not caring to see the "old folks," they toted off to Tottenville, and thence to the seaside, where they tarried until yesterday morning. Mr. BOYD, meantime, had caused the arrest of young PARE and JOHN ARMSTRONG, and Justice SHANDLEY had committed them to answer for abduction. The prisoners were released yesterday afternoon, and it may be presumed that Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS ARMSTRONG "stood treat" last evening.

SOLDIER GARROTED IN MARKET-STREET.

Private JOHN RYAN, of No. 50 Oliver-street, went abroad with JAMES GRAHAM and JAMES LOW, thieves, on Monday evening, and after drinking his fill of Seventh Ward corner-grocery gin, set out for home, but on the route again encountered his companions of the earlier period of the evening, and they garroted and robbed him, taking $400 which he unwisely carried in his pockets. He subsequently made the loss known to Patrolman O'CONNER, and described the outlaws that had robbed him, and that officer found and took them into custody. Justice SHANDLEY, recognizing in the prisoners offenders who had already served on Blackwell's Island, committed them, without bail, for trial before the Court of General Sessions.

SERIOUS QUARREL IN A TENEMENT HOUSE.

On Monday morning MICHAEL O'FARRELL and CAROLINE GEIGER engaged in a wrangle in a hall at their dwelling, No. 313 Eighth-street, and O'FARRELL thrust Mrs. GEIGER down a staircase. When the neighbors took her from the floor it was ascertained that several of her ribs had been broken. O'FARRELL was apprehended by Patrolman BERGMAN, of the Eleventh Ward, and committed to await the result.

ASSAULT WITH AN AX.

Mr. AUGUST RUBERGER, of No. 443 East Thirteenth-street, accused one JOHN HUGHES of striking him on the head with an ax. HUGHES was taken into custody, and committed in default of bail. Mr. RUBERGER'S wound is quite painful, if not serious.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

GREEDY LANDLORD OF A DEN.

On Friday evening last private PATRICK LEE went into CHARLES and ANNA WILSON'S brothel, in Canal-street, and was there so handsomely entertained by one LIZZIE JONES that he resolved to tarry there, and finish his celebration of the army's return. The keepers of the den plied him with brothel "wine," of course, and kept him in a generous mood until he had given the female JONES $30 and several new dresses, and on Saturday morning, as he began to talk of going to his abode, at No. 333 West Forty-second-street, the gang filled him with their most villainous gin, and during the stupor that ensued robbed him of a watch and $165 in money. Awakening on Sunday, and being unable to recover his Treasury notes, he entered complaint at the Fifth Ward Police-station, and Capt. PETTY and Officers TAYLOR and RICHARD FIELD took CHARLES and ANNA WILSON into custody, but were unable to find LEE'S money. The prisoners were committed for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

BY CORONER GAMBLE—RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On Friday last HANNAH DOLE, daughter of a switch-tender, near Paterson, on the Erie Railway, went to conduct an aged man across a bridge which had no planking. Having crossed, the girl ran back to get a cane which the old man had dropped, and while she was recrossing the bridge a train struck and ran over her, severing her limbs. She was taken hither on the train and conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where she expired yesterday morning. She was 12 years of age.

BY CORONER GOVER—HEAD CRUSHED.

Yesterday afternoon, ARTHUR MCGINNESS, of No. 248 West Twenty-seventh-street, a youth of 11 years, who had been in the employ of Mr. KING, of No. 75 Fulton-street, as errand-boy, was almost instantly killed in his employer's printing-office, his head having been crushed by a box in a hoistway.

DROWNED.

The body of Mr. GEORGE H. MCCREA, the person who was drowned, on Sunday evening, while bathing off Pier No. 39 East River, was recovered, yesterday morning, and taken to No. 60 Henry-street, where an inquest was held.

The Metropolitan Police.

CHANGES IN BROOKLYN.

The Board of Commissioners of Metropolitan Police have transferred Capt. POWERS, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, embracing the Fifth, Eleventh and Twentieth Wards of Brooklyn, to the Fiftieth, or Flatbush District. Capt. WADDY, of the Forty-ninth, or East New-York Precinct, has been transferred to the Forty-fourth, and Capt. LEICH, of the Fiftieth, has been sent to the Forty-ninth. These changes had become necessary because of serious differences between Captains, Sergeants and Patrolmen in the Forty-fourth Precinct.

SPECIAL HOTEL DETECTIVES.

A special force of detective police is about to be organized in this city for the express purpose of watching hotel, steamboats and tenement-houses, with a view to more effectually guard against the frequent robberies which occur in these places. Already have several men been selected for this duty. It is proposed to have the headquarters at the Astor.

THE POLICE TO AID AND PROTECT THE NEW STREET CONTRACTORS.

The following order, which was promulgated yesterday, explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 415.—You are hereby notified that, by authority of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 1, 1865, the cleaning of the streets of the City of New-York is hereafter to be performed under a contract made by JOHN L. BROWN, WM. H. DEVOE and SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, with commissioners appointed by said act, on June 9, 1865.

A synopsis of the contract is hereto appended, showing the streets, &c., that are to be cleaned, and the periods indicated for performing the work.

You will cause each patrolman of your command to inspect, within his beat, all "paved streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips," and report to you daily, in writing, all omissions to clean the same, or any part thereof; and all omissions to remove ashes, garbage, rubbish or sweepings, in the manner required by said contract.

You will carefully collate the reports of the patrolmen, and, on Monday of each week, transmit the summary of all such omissions within your precinct to this office; such reports shall specify the portions of streets, &c., where omissions occur, by street number or other certain objects, so as to indicate the extent of the uncleaned street, and the places where ashes, garbage, rubbish or sweepings are not removed.

Forms for weekly reports from precincts will be furnished by the department.

You will supply each patrolman with a copy of the synopsis of the contract.

It will be your duty to aid and assist the contractors and their employes in the performance of their labor, by protecting them from annoyance, hindrance and assault; for which purpose, you will detail a sufficient force to render such needful protection as may be required to them, their animals and machinery, while employed in or passing through your precinct. In case any large number of persons should collect in your precinct, with an avowed or manifest purpose to interfere with such employes or their implements, you will disperse them forthwith, as in other cases of riot.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

SYNOPSIS OF THE CONTRACT.

1. Broadway, from the Battery to Twenty-sixth-street. Every twenty-four hours during the night and before 7 A. M.

2. Park-row, Chatham-street and the Bowery, Fifth-avenue, from Waverley-place to Fifty-ninth-street. Three times each week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, during the night, before 7 A. M.

3. Fourth-avenue to Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue to Forty-second-street, State-street, Whitehall-street, Wall-street, Cortlandt-street, Maiden-lane, Fulton-street, Chambers-street, west from Chatham; Grand-street, east from Broadway; Canal-street, west from Broadway.

Twice in each week.

4. All others, once in each week.

5. All ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweeping, delivered to contractors or placed in barrels, boxes, pails, buckets or other vessels, on sidewalks, in front area, or on upper area steps, of any dwelling-house, store or public building, shall be removed, in tight carts, every twenty-four hours, Sundays excepted.

6. All streets, &c., above referred to are to be "thoroughly cleaned" and "swept" and "sweepings removed." "All streets shall, in all instances, be sprinkled in advance of the sweepers."

Unpaved streets, &c., are not included in the contract, and are not required to be cleaned, and, therefore, not to be reported.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

GOTHAM VS. MUTUAL.—The match between these clubs, played at Hoboken yesterday, resulted in the signal defeat of the former. It was anything but the fine game all expected to witness, the play on the Mutual side being confined mostly to the pitcher, catcher, and first-base player. In fact it was the old style of game in vogue in 1863, when there was a rage for swift pitching. The contrast between this game, and the one the Mutuals played with the Empires, in which medium-pace pitching was the rule on both sides, was very great. We hope to see swift pitching laid aside after this. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	H.	L.	Runs.	GOTHAM.	H	L.	Runs.
Brown, 2d b		0	5	Dockney, c		5	0
Wansley, c		3	3	Beadle, 1st b		2	1
Pattison, r. f		5	1	Thorn, r. f		3	0
Duffy, 3d b		5	2	Gibney, 2d b		3	0
McSweeney, p		2	4	Simonds, 3d b		4	0
Devyr, s. s		3	3	Hatfield, l. f		3	1
Goldie, 1st b		4	2	W. Wright, c. f		2	1
Zeller, l. f		2	4	Robinson, s. s		3	0
McMahon, c. f		3	3	Stevens, p		2	1
Total		27	27	Total		27	4

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	5	0	9	1	0	3	7	0	2—27
Gotham	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0—4

Umpire—Mr. YATES, of the Eagle Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MCCONNELL and H. BARLOW.
Time of game—2 hours 15 minutes.
Fly-catches—Gotham, 16; Mutual, 5.

RESOLUTE VS. EMPIRE.

The Empires will pay a visit to Brooklyn, to-day, to play with the Resolute Club, at 3 P. M.

Grammar School No. 11.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES BY THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Yesterday morning the fine exhibition room of Grammar School No. 11, in West 17th-st., was well filled by the visitors desirous of witnessing the exercises of the graduating class of 1865. The Hall itself was beautifully adorned by a profusion of evergreen wreaths and festoons, and a large number of bouquets, cages of canaries and globes of gold fish.

The appearance of the pupils as they sat in rows at their convenient desks, dressed in white, and with pretty headdresses and jaunty sashes, was very beautiful. The day's proceedings were wholly confined to the female department under the charge of Miss MARY A. SIMMS, and afforded great satisfaction to the visitors, teachers of the school, and the pupils themselves. Among the gentlemen present upon the platform we noticed Messrs. VANCE and J. W. FARR, Commissioners; Trustees, D. C. WANDELL, Mr. DELAMATER, M. ST. JOHN, and Dr. ROSENMILLER; Superintendents, RANDALL and KIDDLE, and Inspector Judge KELLY, besides several of the Professors.

The following programme comprised the preliminary exercises:

Chorus, Prayer from Moses in Egypt; reading of Scripture; chant, Lord's Prayer; composition, "What have ye done?" JOSEPHINE STANLEY; duett and chorus, "I waited for the Lord;" dialogue, "La vieille cousine;" chorus, "Song of the Dawn;" reading, "Singing for the Million," JENNIE B. MERRILL; solo, "Bird's Song," MARTHA BROUWER; reading, scene from King Lear; duett, (piano,) "Bohemian Girl;" solo, "'Tis but a little faded flower," EMMA MIKELS; chorus, "Night's Shade;" dialogue, "Die Gouvernante," solo and chorus, "The May Queen," HELEN TAN EYCK; composition, "American Mind," EMMA MIKELS; solo, "The Skylark," CARRIE JACKS; recitation, "Thank God, the Old Flag's flying," JOSEPHINE EISENFRICK.

This interesting course of exercises gave great satisfaction, and abundant proof of the proficiency of the different classes of students, who took part in the proceedings. The singing was very fine, while the recitations and dialogues passed off remarkably well.

After a grand display of calisthenic exercises by the scholars, the presentation of diplomas by the City Superintendent took place. The following young ladies form the graduating class of 1865: Sarah E. Dalrymple, Robina Gilchrist, Margaret M. McNab, Josephine Stanley, Eveline Bergquist, Emma A. Mikels.

The valedictory address, "Woman's Work," was delivered by Miss SARAH E. DALRYMPLE; and after the parting song by all the children, the address to graduates was delivered by Rev. WM. MIKELS, D. D., and the address to the school by Rev. F. G. CLARK, D. D.

With the doxology and the bestowal of the benediction, the commencement exercises came to a gratifying close.

Overcharges by Hackmen.

Numerous cases of overcharging by hackmen have lately occurred; strangers being, in nearly all cases, the victims. Yesterday, on Pier No. 28, North River, (Fall River line,) a gentleman appealed to Officer KENNALLEY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, to know the hack fare from his hotel to the pier. The officer calculated the fare and told him $2, at the same time asking him how much the driver demanded. The gentleman stated $4. The officer told him he ought not to give him one cent; but the gentleman insisted on giving him the legal charge, which the driver accepted, and doubtless considered himself lucky to get off without being arrested for overcharging. The gentleman stated that he had recently read a case in the TIMES of overcharge by a hackman who had brought parties down to the same pier, and this led him to make the inquiry of the officer.

Yesterday, on the same pier, another case occurred, which shows the necessity of vigilance on the part of the police. A hackman brought down two returned soldiers, one of them sick, from whom he demanded four dollars. Officer KENNALLEY interfered, prevented the payment, arrested the driver and took him before the Mayor. After hearing the case, his Honor fined the driver two dollars and compelled him to forfeit his legal fare, which was nine shillings. Some extenuating circumstances appearing, his Honor subsequently revoked the fine.

The Homeward March.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SEVENTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS DETACHMENT.

A detachment of 327 men, under command of Lieut. URIAH ROBINSON, belonging to the Seventeenth Massachusetts Veteran Regiment, arrived yesterday morning in the steamer *Sentinel*, from City Point. These men are the one-year recruits to the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, having been transferred to the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment in January last.

They have been for some time stationed at Newbern, and recently acted under the command of Gen. SCHOFIELD, in the Twenty-third Corps. During the afternoon of yesterday the detachment took steamer for Boston.

The Fire Department.

The Commissioners met yesterday, and expelled from the department THOS. C. KENNEDY, foreman of Engine No. 49, who was charged with assaulting JOHN O'DONNELL, of No. 48 Hose Company, and JAMES OWENS and JOHN SHELLEY, of No. 45 Engine Company, charged with insubordination.

The board have received communications from about one-half the companies, expressing their intention of doing duty as long as may be desired.

The commissioners are still engaged in taking an inventory of the apparatus, &c., belonging to the department.

The Street-cleaning Contract.

Formal complaints have been made to the Street-cleaning Commission in regard to the dirty condition of the streets by Dr. WM. MURPHY, one of the Health Commissioners, and by residents of Tenth and Twenty-fourth streets. Dr. MURPHY states that in the lower wards garbage and ashes are accumulating to a fearful extent. Copies of the complaints have been forwarded to the contractors.

Cotton Sales.

We learn that Collector DRAPER, yesterday, paid into the Treasury $4,200,000 in gold, being the proceeds of recent sales of cotton and other seized or abandoned property. The money arising from these sales is no longer a special fund, but goes into the general treasury account; and persons having demands for property of the kinds specified, seized or destroyed by the government, will have to prosecute their cases before the Court of Claims, and, if successful, wait for special appropriations by Congress to do them justice.

A Card From Mr. Bacon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statement appeared in your paper of the 7th instant, accusing me of the theft of four gold watches from No. 78 West Houston-st. As it is a case of mistaken identity, and the charge therefore could not be proven against me, will you have the kindness to insert this contradiction? AUGUSTUS BACON.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GORGEOUS DISPLAY.—According to announcement, TIFFANY relighted the immense eagle in front of his Broadway warehouse, last evening, to the gratification of a vast multitude of citizens who assembled to witness the display. The night being of pitchy darkness, and there being no breeze to affect the gasjets, the illumination was a complete success. The piece has been previously described as an American shield in red, with thirteen stars in white fires, beneath which is flung a wreath, bearing, in deep red, white and blue, the single word "Peace," the whole surmounted by an American eagle, whose expanded wings cover a space of about fifty feet. Under the wings fall two immense stars, in which are the letters U. S.

TRADE WITH NEW-ORLEANS, &c.—The United States Mail steamship *Lodona* will leave pier No. 21 North River, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 3 P. M., and will hereafter make regular trips to that port. Freight and passengers are taken at reduced rates. The agents are Messrs. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway. A regular semi-weekly steamer for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond is dispatched by the same firm, offering a fine opportunity to excursionists. The company are now building two elegant side-wheel steamers for the Richmond trade, which will be ready in about two months.

FIRE INSURANCE DETECTIVE AGENCY.—This new undertaking to guard the interests of Insurance Companies will commence operations under the indorsement of all the leading Insurance Companies of this city on the 17th inst., at No. 11 Wall-street. Mr. JOHN W. WARRIN is the Superintendent.

AQUATIC.—Mr. EPHRAIM D. BROWN, son of the President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, an amateur boatman, made the circuit of Manhattan Island in a light Whitehall boat, on Monday, completing the trip of forty-nine miles in nine hours and forty-five minutes, rowing the entire distance—a feat which was performed two years ago, but never before, by a professional oarsman, who made only a few minutes better time than Mr. BROWN'S.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest, last evening, at the Fifteenth Ward police-station, over the body of SAMUEL HOLZ, of No. 18 Sixth-street, a youth of 13 years, who, while attempting to ride on the front platform of car No. 59, of the Fourth-avenue line, was drawn under the wheels and instantly killed—the wheels passing over his head and cutting off the top of the skull. The jury exonerated both conductor and driver.

DON'T WASTE THE CROTON.—Residents of the upper portion of the city complain that the Croton will not rise above the second story of their dwellings. The Croton Aqueduct Commissioners state that there is no cause for this, except the fact that more water is used at this season of the year than at any at any other, for bathing and washing purposes. The reservoirs are full to overflowing.

THE LARGEST CARGO OF COAL.—It was stated recently in a Boston paper that the largest cargo of coal ever landed in an American port was landed in Boston, and contained about 1,700 tons. The ship *Carrier Dove*, Capt. ANDREWS, from Shields, arrived at this port this morning, bringing, as per manifest, 2,066 tons of coal for the New-York Gas Company.

GOVERNMENT COTTON SALE.—Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co. yesterday sold 2,500 bales of confiscated cotton, at No. 111 Broadway. New-Orleans good middling sold at 53¾c. and 55c., currency; low ordinary sold at 33½c. and 37½c.; Mobile middling sold at 40c., gold; North Carolina at 53¾c., currency; Sea Island at 77c., gold; and upland at 40½c., gold.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the meeting at Firemen's Hall, on Monday evening, Hose Company No. 44 were erroneously reported as voting in favor of disbanding.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, Wednesday, July 12.—Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 9, 10, 11, 46, 32.

FELL FROM A TREE.—ROBERT LINN, aged eleven years, son of a grocer residing on the corner of Atlantic and Smith streets, fell from a tree near his parents' residence, yesterday, and fractured his skull. His condition is precarious.

POLITICAL.—The National Democratic General Committee met last night, but did no business beyond filling a few vacancies in the Ward delegations, after which they adjourned.

SENTENCES IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—The following persons were convicted yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions: JOHN REILLY, burglary, 2d degree, 4 years State Prison; JAMES MORAN, grand larceny, 5 years State Prison; JOHN J. HAYES, grand larceny, 5 years State Prison; THOS. O'CONNER, (a boy,) forgery, House of Refuge; JULIA FARLEY, grand larceny, one year in the Penitentiary; J. MYERS, assault to do bodily harm, 2 years State Prison. JAMES CUMMINGS, larceny from person, one year in Penitentiary. CHARLES M. BROWN, burglary first degree, 10 years State Prison; CHARLES RYAN, attempt at petit larceny, 40 days in Penitentiary; CHARLES ROURK, grand larceny, 3 years in State Prison; JAMES FLAHERTY, grand larceny, 5 years State Prison; CATHARINE SULLIVAN, petit larceny, 8